

Today and Sunday - Overcast this evening. Otherwise clear.
Edmonton Temperatures - Friday, maximum, 72; overnight low, 38; Saturday, maximum, 77; minimum, 48; estimated high Sunday, 78.
Sunday Sunrise - 6:39; Sunset - 8:28.

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR

By B.C. Police

Harvesting Is in Full Swing in Edmonton District

Fanatics Receive Warning

By Ken Methel

NELSON, B.C., Aug. 30. (CP) - Possibilities reflected the general attitude of the Doukhobors and apprehensive residents around this Kootenay Valley centre today, as they awaited the reaction of the radical Sons of Freedom to latest warnings issued by Deputy Police Commissioner John Shirras.

THE COMMISSIONER, here investigating cases under-lying the civil war between opposing sects of the unpredictable Doukhobors, made an appeal yesterday for a truce, backed up by a blunt warning.

Addressing more than 300 Sons gathered here, the commissioner announced that if they persisted in their way of arms and terror they would "face arrest and possible injury."

To date, private buildings and property valued at \$20,000 have fallen to mass acts of violence.

(Continued on Page 2)

All Trace Is Lost Of South Escapee

CALGARY, Aug. 30. (CP) - Royal Canadian Mounted Police said last night that all trace of Albert (Blackie) Weir, who escaped from city police cells here Aug. 27, has been lost.

Police said no trace of Weir has been found since he was driven to Langdon corner, 17 miles east of here by an unassuming Glenora farmer on the night of his escape.

The police search centred around the Drumheller district after Weir told the farmer he was heading there.

U.S., Canada Dollar Crisis Improbable

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. (CP) - Dean Ashton, former American under-secretary of state, said Friday he believed the United States would do everything possible to prevent a dollar crisis between Canada and the United States which would force Canada to take steps to keep out American goods.

"You can be sure," Mr. Ashton said in an interview, "that the United States would be the most understanding of discussions between the two countries before such an eventuality would be allowed to occur."

Mr. Ashton arrived in Ottawa yesterday on a special train from Ray Atchison, United States ambassador to Canada.

Several Factors Cited In Opposition Forecasts

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. (CP) - Opposition political dopesters here are beginning to talk again of the possibility of a general election in the early future. The talk has been spurred, probably, by arrangements in York-Sunbury, N.B., to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Hon. H. F. G. Bridges, member of parliament.

OTHER FACTORS in the general election forecast include:

1. Movement efforts to placate Western agriculturists by increasing wheat crop deliveries.

2. Hints of \$2 wheat in the third quarter.

3. The decision to yield to the long-standing demand of stock growers to permit establishment of a beef herd, sales from which will not be subject to income tax as capital gains.

4. The present triangular trade between Canada, U.S. and currency crisis which, if successfully managed, could be a boon.

(Continued on Page 2)

Bulletin Presses Silent Monday

Next Monday, being Labor Day and a statutory holiday, the staff of The Edmonton Bulletin will join with others over the North-West coast in observing the day. Consequently there will be no edition of this newspaper on that day.

In Tuesday's Bulletin there will be a complete report of the day's national and international news events, with up-to-the-minute pictures of outstanding features.

Pickets Charged With Intimidation

Appearance of two men in police court Friday on charges of intimidation and assault was alleged to have resulted from picketing in connection with the recent strike of workers at the Scott Fruit Co. One of the accused faced the Drumheller district after Weir told the farmer he was heading there.

The accused are Robert W. Ogston, 1009 10th avenue, and Peter Ugancsek, 1213 84 street. They received their place to the charges and Ogston was remanded until Sept. 3, and Ugancsek until Sept. 10.

Ogston is charged with assaulting an employee of the fruit company on the evening of Aug. 26. The employee is said to have suffered a facial cut which required six stitches to close when he and the accused came to blows.

Ogston also faces the additional charge of "wrongfully and unlawfully" entering the premises of the fruit company.

(Continued on Page 6)

Report Rat Seen In Freight Car

CALGARY, Aug. 30. (CP) - A report that a rat had been found in a freight car here was received by police Friday. The rat was released and fumigated. The report is the first of rats being seen in the city since a week that black rats were sighted in the midday caravan.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Views of French Senator Asks British, West Europe Help Ahead of Germany

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. (CP) - Professor Etienne Gilson, renowned French philosopher, senator, said in an interview today that he believed the United States should concentrate less on the reconstruction of Germany and more on the reconstruction of France, Britain, Holland and Belgium.

"It is not for us to dictate the policies of the United States, but at least we can express wishes based on our experience of the last 50 years," said Prof. Gilson who is on his way to Hamilton to lecture to the national studies to be sponsored there next week by the Young

Wants to Go Back to England Jailed War Bride Rejects New Marriage Proposals

DETROIT, Aug. 30. (AP) - Despite marriage proposals from two sympathetic New Yorkers, Mrs. Pearl Baker, a jailed 25-year-old bride, would rather embark for her English home than venture out on the matrimonial seas again.

Mrs. Baker, who was married to a German soldier, was held in a \$12 jail house holdup. She was released on bail of \$10,000, as soon as possible to the United States.

She was held on a robbery charge, but she said she was not involved in the crime. She has two small children, one given for adoption and the other boarded out.

Mr. MacKinnon said arrangements have been made to give first consideration to 1347 doughnut cases in making the payment.

(Continued on Page 6)

Dominated by Royalists Greece Govt. Formed But Collapse Seen Soon

ATHENS, Aug. 30. (AP) - Greece had a government today for the first time in a week, but the new cabinet, headed by Constantinos Tsaldaris and almost solidly Papatist (Royalist), seemed doomed to early collapse.

Union Head Blasts East Restaurant

TORONTO, Aug. 30. (CP) - Ronald Critchley, president of the Hotel, Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union (AFL), in a brief presentation yesterday to Mayor Sawmiller, described restaurant conditions here as "the worst of any city this side of the western world."

He said he had never encountered better conditions in any other working conditions and ethics in 35 years as chief in large cities throughout the world.

Mr. Critchley, chief of a Toronto club, told the Mayor that many Toronto restaurants were ill-equipped to supply good food to the workers who were being accommodated in their dining rooms. Citing incidents where restaurants were serving food to the workers who were being accommodated in their dining rooms.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Declared "Failure" Eden Calls on British Government to Quit

LONDON, Aug. 30. (BUP) - Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Conservative opposition, called upon Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labor government to resign today because it had failed to halt Britain's economic plunge.

"THIS DRIBBLING succession of weekly cuts and veiling good words," Eden said, "is a failure and a disgrace to the British people."

Eden said in a speech at Carleton Place, Ontario, that the government was "failing to do its duty."

Eden spoke while the government and union leaders made ready a coming effort to end the strike.

(Continued on Page 6)

Heavy Mail Damage In South Districts

CALGARY, Aug. 30. (CP) - Mail damage in the south districts of Calgary was reported today by the Alberta Mail Insurance Board. Of the 2000 series of mail in the Acacia Valley area, 1,200 series were damaged. The damage was caused by a heavy rainstorm which fell on the area.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Plan More Films Hollywood Aug. 30. (AP) - Despite widely-predicted threats of retrenchment as a result of the 15-per-cent British tax on American film imports, Paramount studios announced today it will start work on eight new motion pictures, it is reported, before the end of this year.

Start Payments 1944 Crop Wheat

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. (CP) - The Canadian Wheat Board started mailing cheques in payment of 1944 crop wheat participation certificates Friday. Trade Minister MacKinnon announced.

Through the cheques, Western producers will receive a total of \$60,000,000 as the additional payment, as soon as possible to the United States.

The final trade payment will be 18,877 cents a bushel except on No. 1 and No. 2 and related old grades which will be paid on the basis of 20.67 cents a bushel.

Mr. MacKinnon said arrangements have been made to give first consideration to 1347 doughnut cases in making the payment.

(Continued on Page 6)

Qavam Re-elected Premier of Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 30. (AP) - Ahmad Qavam was re-elected premier today by the Iranian parliament. He got 218 of the 268 votes.

Qavam resigned Wednesday under a law requiring the premier to quit whenever a new parliament is elected. Qavam was chosen premier Jan. 26, 1946, by a 352-parliamentary vote. He served as foreign minister and minister of the interior.

(Continued on Page 6)

Arrest Veteran Security Breach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. (AP) - The Federal Bureau of Investigation last night announced the arrest of Arnold Kiv, 27, for the theft of highly confidential photographs from the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic installations. The FBI said its agents recovered 37 photographs and 10 negative prints of Kiv's.

The announcement said that Kiv, a former soldier, at first denied being in possession of any highly confidential pictures but later admitted removing from the Los Alamos project certain "classified" photographs.

WAR COST \$1.1 BILLION

DUNDEE, Scotland, Aug. 30. (AP) - The cost of the war in Scotland was \$1.1 billion, according to a report from the Dundee War Office. The report said that the cost of the war in Scotland was \$1.1 billion, according to a report from the Dundee War Office.

(Continued on Page 6)

Wanted for Banker's Murder

VANCOUVER, Aug. 30. (CP) - A limping, haggard, hunted man, accused of the gun-slaying of a 50-year-old Vancouver bank manager, was today believed to be outstripping a heavily-armed, 80-men police posse in a 12-mile race through bumpy, rough country to the United States border.

REPORTED BY police to be "armed and dangerous," Walter Pavlovich, 50-year-old ex-convict, was still on the loose after nearly two months of manhunt by police members after 48 hours of relentless tracking through the rugged terrain of Surrey.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Price of Pork Up Sept. 1

OTTAWA, Aug. 30. (CP) - The Prices Board announced today retail price increases of three and four cents a pound for fresh and cured pork cuts, smoked pork products and cooked pork products, effective Sept. 1.

RETAIL PRICES of fresh and cured pork cuts will advance five cents a pound while smoked pork products and cooked pork products will go up four cents a pound.

At the wholesale level, the increase will be two cents a pound for fresh and cured pork cuts and two and one-half cents for smoked pork products and cooked pork products.

The price boost results from a two-cent-a-pound increase in the American-Canadian contract price for a White Star side which was announced last January and becomes effective Sept. 1.

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Start Drilling Woodbend District

Exploration in the Leduc sector of the Edmonton oil fields has been stepped up at its present rate, according to the Imperial Oil Ltd. which is the operator of the Woodbend district.

Imperial Oil Ltd. announced the start of drilling operations of the Woodbend district, which is a three-and-a-half mile northwest of the Leduc oil field.

(Continued on Page 6)

To Attempt "Cool" Tropical Hurricane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. (AP) - An attempt to "cool" the fury of a tropical hurricane by dropping dry ice into it will be made by the United States Army Navy during the current storm season, Capt. Howard Orin, Navy meteorologist, said last night.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S statement appeared in his diocesan weekly paper, as a greeting card strike accompanied by a threat of violence to the head of the National Council of Bishops, who is in the United States, and who is in the United States, and who is in the United States.

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(Continued on Page 6)

On Berlin Plan Russian Raps West Powers

BERLIN, Aug. 30. (AP) - Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, Soviet commander-in-chief, today charged the Western powers with "anti-democratic actions" and stated that the Soviet Union was taking steps to make its position clear in the Berlin crisis.

KOTIKOV greeted 75 allied and German correspondents at the first general press conference a Russian general has held here in two years.

He announced that he wanted to correct "misleading" articles in the Berlin press, and that he was taking steps to make its position clear in the Berlin crisis.

Kotikov asserted that the Russians were "forced" to agree to the Berlin blockade, and that they were taking steps to make its position clear in the Berlin crisis.

(Continued on Page 2)

Air Race Start Has Near-Tragedy

VAN NUYS, Calif., Aug. 30. (AP) - The \$25,000 Bendix trophy race got away to a crowd-sighting start, but a near-tragedy occurred when a plane, piloted by James Hubert of Houston, crashed into the water.

Hubert was racing down the runway when he lost his starboard engine. He quickly got into the air, the plane pulling up and then he crashed into the water.

(Continued on Page 6)

British Tailors Prefer Skirts On Short Side

LONDON, Aug. 30. (AP) - British tailors charged into the long and short skirt battle today. They like the short skirt. T. H. Hewitt, secretary of the Imperial-Victoria Tailors' and Dressmakers' Association, said that the short skirt is the ideal, having regard to the human form.

He considered that one reason for British opposition to the long skirt was "the desperate shortage of cloth."

(Continued on Page 6)

To Save Britain Prelate Asks Attlee Meet With Opposition

LONDON, Aug. 30. (AP) - The Most Rev. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York and second ranking prelate of the Church of England, in an unusual move, proposed yesterday that Prime Minister Attlee call a round-table conference of all political parties to save Britain from what he termed economic ruin.

(Continued on Page 6)

Deaths Recorded Today

Blomquist, Frank August.
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(Continued on Page 6)

"WANT-ADS" KEEP ABREAST

The rapid progress of Bulletin "WANT-ADS" during the last few days has kept abreast of the progress of the people's faith in "WANT-ADS."

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Fugitive

(Continued From Page 1)

intensive manhunt in British Columbia police history, failed on two occasions by a matter of minutes to flush their quarry.

First of the new captures came yesterday when body-pursuing police arrived minutes late at a isolated shack where Pavlovich was reported to have threatened a news-girl with a gun.

LATER POLICE reported that less than half an hour separated the pursued and pursuers when veteran manhunters from the Washington State reformatory spotted Pavlovich's footprints in soft earth. The prints plainly showed that he was limping.

With a helicopter hovering overhead, a bloodhound following Pavlovich's scent and groups of the posse in direct contact by walkie-talkie radio, the chase today moved relentlessly over rugged terrain, well-known to the fugitive, in a southerly direction.

Every square mile of the brambled-ensured timberland offered the hunted man a thousand hiding places. Police said it would take hundreds of men to make a foot-long search.

PAVLOVICH was charged with murder following the fatal shooting of Sydney S. Pettie, in the Broadway branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce during a hold-up attempt Monday.

The Canadian Bankers' Association has posted a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of Pettie's slayer.

Election

(Continued From Page 1)

ed in Canada without a temporary depression, would add tremendous to the government's prestige. On the other hand, if plans end in failure, it might be political wisdom to call an election before a decided business slump occurred.

THE APPROACHING date of April 19, 1948, when Prime Minister King's services as chief of state will equal the sole ceremonial record of Sir Robert Walpole, 29 years, 16 months and 8 days.

The prime minister has repeatedly said he would like to retire and write his memoirs, and that "I don't think he would ever lead the party through another general election." But such thoughts, however, could be altered by party necessities and rank and file demands.

Despite bare opposition talk of welcoming a general election, in private conversation leading members of the party are not at all sanguine. In the back of their minds is the fact that the present economic and dollar crisis might result in a business slump in which, even if they won power in a general election, they would go through some very serious experiences.

SO FAR as the York-Sunbury by-election campaign is concerned, the spirit of past performances by Mr. R. B. Hanson, once temporary Progressive-Conservative house leader, is that the present situation is generally given the blame by his party for the election of the late Mr. Bridge by the kind speeches he made. Editors are being made to induce Mr. Gen. E. S. Duggan to run again in this constituency. But the general won't take the risk if Mr. Hanson is to be a speaker again. So another candidate is being mentioned, Horace Hanson, a young lawyer and nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, 29 years, 16 months and 8 days.

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Murder Victim Is Not Minnie

(Continued From Page 1)

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 18.—(CP)—Assume that a murder victim whose decomposed body was found near here last week was Nicholas Minnie, long-term convict escaped from Kingston penitentiary, police last night intensified efforts to identify the slain man.

Earlier, Deputy Sheriff A. J. Foster had said the unofficial description of the body seemed to tally exactly with the description he had received of the 35-year-old Ottawa convict. But he sent to Toronto an expert of the man's teeth for comparison with available casts of Minnie's teeth.

In Toronto, Inspector Charles Gurnett of the Ontario Provincial Police said it had been established that the body was not Minnie.

"Minnie has perfect teeth and the teeth of the man found are in very bad condition," he said.

Informed of the Toronto report, Deputy Foster said: "That's good enough for me—It's not Minnie."

But Foster said he still believed the murder victim, who was shot in the head with a .38-caliber revolver, was a Canadian. He said that belief was based on a label in the victim's suit. It bore the name of a Canadian department store.

He said he had no other identification, and was not sure of the necessity and rank and file demands.

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City Visitor From Argentine

(Continued From Page 1)

President Juan Peron is firmly established and runs one of the most totalitarian governments in the world today, according to the Rev. Charles Armour, in an interview with *The Edmonton Bulletin*, Friday. He is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. McNab, 11527 88 avenue in the course of his North American tour which follows his seven and a half years of service with St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church in Buenos Aires.

MR. ARMOUR has already expressed his views on the visit of the Argentine leader to this country. He said that he had seen Peron for the first time in 1939, when he was a student at the University of Toronto.

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Rev. Charles Armour

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Mayor's Ad Warns "No Room Here!"

(Continued From Page 1)

A three-column advertisement warning non-residents of Toronto that there is no available housing accommodation in the city, appeared in a Toronto paper yesterday over the signature of Mayor Saunders.

The advertisement said in part that "This corporation will assume no responsibility or provide any assistance in locating living quarters for any person contemplating moving to Toronto."

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Princess' Home

(Continued From Page 1)

midnight to a building adjacent to the mansion. Officially the origin of the commotion, Firemen speculated that a workman engaged in the task of refurbishing the place might have dropped a cigarette in a rubbish can.

An early report that a caretaker was a man running from the premises, giving rise to the possibility of arson, was discounted by the firemen.

The Windsor fire brigade dispatched ten engines to the scene near the Albert Road residence, reported at 12:12 a.m. the blaze was under control by 1:50 a.m. but several engines stood on as a precaution until after dawn.

Part of the roof of the south wing collapsed, and firemen said that the fire had spread to the inside of the building was quelled.

THE MANSION was wartime headquarters of the U.S. Army air force, and recently had been used by the Royal Air Force. It was unoccupied and uninhabited during the refurbishing.

Sunningshill was damaged badly by the fire in 1942, while the building was occupied by the Americans.

THE FARMER who owns the building, which covers 100 acres, said the seven miles south of Stettin, and three miles west.

Golf is now drilling 10 miles northwest of Leduc on the Indian reserve at Stony Plain. The well is about 400 feet with surface pipe set.

Equipment is being moved into the Hand Hills area by British American Oil Co. for a test well to be known as B.A. Hand Hills well No. 1. It is slated to make a Devonian test, in agreement with Shell Oil Co.

The sole survivor of the three McCol-Frontenac wild-cat wells in the Westsask area is the Wizard Lake, about 16 miles east and slightly west of the Leduc field. This well is a 100-foot test through a late Devonian.

A drill-bit test at Imperial-Leduc field was being carried out at last report.

Globe operations are being carried out by Globe Leduc Well No. 1, and it is expected this well will be brought into production early Saturday afternoon.

A late report on Imperial No. 8 was that it is a one-hour test through a separator the well yielded 90 barrels of oil.

RICE DESTROYED
COLOMBO, Aug. 18.—(Reuters)—Blasts here caused loss of 60,000 bushels of rice in Ceylon, four of the largest rice fields in the island. The rice is usually dependent on Ceylon production would have to be fed from overseas rice supplies until next March.

PERSONAL LOAN
to pay your Vacation Expenses or for any other purpose please apply to the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Low Rates
Life Insurance covers all paid for by the bank covers all paid for in good standing.

Overseas veteran returning home, eight years absent, desires salary, drawing allowance or commission employment with Edmonton sales force. Exceptional connections. Considerable experience including life and fire insurance.—Reply Box No. 3 Bulletin.

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Quiet - Restful - Friendly
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STANLEY EDWARDS, Prop.

Michael Andrusch, Physiotherapist
Physiotherapy with special emphasis on the treatment of the spine, neck, back, shoulders, hips, knees, ankles, wrists, hands, and feet. Also treatment of chronic conditions.
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New Modern Plant
Skilled Operators
Alterations and Repairs

CLEANERS & DYERS
9915-109 Street
Phone 28555

O.C. Football

Killam Machine Shop Destroyed by Flames

KILLAM, Aug. 30.—Fire of an unknown origin, which broke out soon after 12 noon on Thursday, destroyed the Machine Shop, owned and operated by C. E. Justik, Jr. The building was only recently completed and all the equipment was a total loss, the amount of which is as yet undetermined. It was partially covered by insurance.

Only the efforts of the volunteer fire brigade saved the building housing the Blue Repair Shop of Oscar Johnson and residence at N. G. Sorenson, which was situated only a few feet from the burning building. Damage, estimated at \$100,000, was done to the building on one side was badly burned and the contents damaged.

Telephone service also was disrupted when the cable near the scene of the fire was burned, leaving the residents in the west half of the town and several rural lines out of order.

Start Test Well

CAMROSE, Aug. 30.—An Anglo-American is commencing its first test well and half mile south of Camrose. The Anglo-American Construction Company of Calgary, in setting up the steel derrick and modern diesel powered rotary drilling rig will be in operation. It is anticipated that a concrete water supply for the Anglo-Canadian Oil Ltd. The Home Oil Company and Calgary and Edmonton Corporation plan to work together on this well on experimental basis.

Wed at Glendon

GLENDON, Aug. 30.—Miss Lilian Killam of Malloy and Steve Hynes of Glendon were married in the Glendon Greek Catholic Church recently with the Rev. Mr. Paschuk officiating.

A reception was held later in the Glendon Community hall. Mrs. Murey has returned to Fort McMurray to teach during the coming term. Lucille Fodali has moved to Merced, and Jean MacLean to Drumheller, also to teach.

Add Room to School

ANDREW, Aug. 30.—A new room will be opened in the Andrew School district, for the fall term. The teaching staff for the 1947-48 term will be: Ralph E. Zuercher, principal, M. W. Krywaniuk, assistant principal, J. W. Huculak, grades 10 and 11, G. Topolinski, grades 7 and 8, Miss A. Seruk, grades 5 and 6, Mrs. A. Seruk, grades 3 and 4 and Mrs. M. Seruk, the elementary grades.

To Leave Camrose

CAMROSE, Aug. 30.—The husband of the Anglican vicar, the Rev. W. F. Barfoot has been appointed of Canon Wall of who has been in charge of the Cam-

Close Up View From Air Makes Section of City Look Good

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Anthony Eden Says Coarse Grains Prices Inadequate

WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—(CP)—The federal government to induce producers to grow more coarse grains, "prices for these grains as fixed by the government are as inadequate as the price for wheat," in the view of Stanley N. Jones, president of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The crop of feed grains is short in eastern Canada and it "may well be impossible to fill the demand with western grain," Mr. Jones said in a telegram sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King in comment upon an Ottawa dispatch of Aug. 28 saying the government will recommend to Parliament in the next session a boost in the initial wheat payment of \$13.5 a bushel to western producers.

In his telegram, copies of which he released to the press, Mr. Jones said that with the wide disparity between the price the western growers of coarse grains now being paid and the real value of his product "there is every reason for him to hold back deliveries, in any case, certainly the economic situation in the west would bring out stocks which otherwise would be held on the farm."

Playing card for the first time in his life, Mr. Jones is being caught within an ace of the perfect hand. He scored 38 points, while 20 is the highest possible score in one hand. "Miss Crane held in her hand and then five cards and a jack turned up. She is in the hit and her sister, Mrs. B. Van Loon."

Eden asserted that Atlee's government had ruled for two years without a plan and now was hanging on at any time in the last two years when some of us have urged upon the government the need for a broad strategic plan to meet post-war problems we have heard of was a reply to "nationalization," he said.

"Now nationalization or state ownership, as I prefer to call it, may be a very good way to run the economy, but it is not a substitute for a strategic plan."

Nationalization of iron and steel now would be a "crowning folly," he said.

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Police Seeking Two Accomplishes

Police revealed Friday afternoon that they are on the lookout for two other men in connection with the safe-cracking case. The men are the driver of a truck with a Saskatchewan license who they said struck down 81-year-old James Fairweather of Vancouver last night. The victim died in hospital three hours after he was hit.

Police said the truck was chased down lanes and around corners at high speed by three witnesses in a nearby auto, but escaped. Mr. Fairweather's death raises Vancouver 1947 traffic fatality total to 28.

All Spain Mourns As Matador Passes

CORDOBA, Spain, Aug. 30.—(AP)—Miguel (Manolo) Rodriguez, 30, idol of halfhearted fans of two continents, died yesterday, 12 hours after he had been gored by a bull. Manolo received his mortal wound in a setting which symbolized the "old, wild, blood and man" of the Spanish national fiesta.

Last night his body rested in a coffin of red velvet in Cordoba in the saloon of the home he had bought for his mother and sisters with the wealth of seven years of stardom in the plazas of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. Outside, groups of mourners stood along the streets, many holding up copies of his headlines told of his death.

By train, plane and automobile, his official wealthy sportsmen and humble fans were arriving for funeral services today.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco made a posthumous award of the "Medalla Cross, first class, in recognition of Manolo's many contributions to charity at benefit bull fights.

Manolo could command as much as \$25,000 for an afternoon performance. His personal fortune was estimated at about \$4,000.

His greatest award came to him while still alive, although suffering from illness in his right arm which the bull inflicted. The ears and tail of the animal which he had dispatched before leaving the arena were presented to him in a bull fight first aid station. Ordinarily, but one ear is awarded to a bull fighter for an outstanding performance.

Manolo, the tall and slender, son and grandson of matadors, had been looking forward to retiring to his two large ranches where he kept five Arabian horses.

Soviet Still Balks On Atomic Report

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 30.—(AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday charged once more that the United States is seeking a world-wide monopoly on atomic energy.

A long-awaited declaration by the Soviet Union yesterday rejected a series of six papers approved by a majority of the United Nations atomic energy commission. The documents, which Russia refused to sign, dealt with establishing and running an international atomic control agency.

Gromyko said the papers seek to protect the interests of one country by securing a monopoly for that country in atomic

Day Services in Edmonton Churches

Victims Not Degraded Claims Persecution Humiliates Oppressor

By Rev. G. Stanley Russell

It was a European prince, exiled from home, who remained to a newspaperman that the world is suffering from the failure to distinguish between humility and humiliation. The former had, she said, been discarded in favor of an arrogance and hardness which have become characteristic both of nations and individuals.

She went on to point out that the dehumanization which has been rampant in so many countries and which had inflicted such misery on multitudes had constituted the real humiliation of those who were cruelly and inhumanly to the point of others had known no limit. The author to whom she spoke instances the ghetto at Warsaw where Jewish youth who had grown up in comfortable and even luxurious homes, who had attended some of the most famous universities of Europe, and had had the talents of artists and scholars, had been rounded up, stripped, tortured, starved and finally, if slowly, slain.

THE HORRORS were beyond expression, and she pointed out that they began with the loss of humanity, with the perishing of dignity and grace from human beings and relationships. Nobody was humble any more. The real reason for this was that the nation for not with knowledge in their nakedness, anguish and stark death, but with their knowledge that they had inflicted these things, and had forgotten that they were human beings and responsible for their actions.

The words of this deposed and exiled prince sent me to my Bible, and to some interesting discoveries as to what has to be said about humility. King Solomon is told, in the vision of the night, that if the nation which he had founded is to be forgiven and delivered, King Zedekiah is informed that the pride of his humility, he will be spared the sight of catastrophe. One of Job's "comforters" at a moment of unusual insight, tells him that God will save the humble servant, the only sort of person capable of salvation. A psalmist is sure that the Lord "forgetteth the cry of the humble," while a writer in the Book of Proverbs—"It is accounted wisdom to be lowly, and to be before the Lord." The Jewish people believe that the "humble" is the one who is not proud, and that to divide the spoil with the proud, and another sentence in the same collection of wisdom—"A man's pride shall bring him low, but humble shall uphold the humble."

Passing to the New Testament, Jesus says that humility like that of a little child is the entrance to the Kingdom of Heaven, and that he who humbly himself shall be exalted. Even the matter of St. James is sure that God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble, and that those who humble themselves before God are lifted up. St. Peter tells us that we are to "clothed with humility" is to be truly dignified, and that to humble ourselves before the hand of God is to be certain of exaltation in due time.

THESE ARE WEIGHTY words and weighty thoughts. They seem to indicate only too accurately that it is wrong with the world. Of course, the "exaltation" process is moral rather than material, and the "honor" foreshadowed is not of this world, for the values of the Bible are not those of the marketplace or the political arena. It is declared that the humble nation is the safe and prosperous one, and that King's pride is the cause of devaluation. "From foolish boast and foolish word" is exceedingly practical. Nations have been destroyed by their blustering, which has led to their ruin. Patriotism has been identified with national pride, and the national pride of one nation, group, or race is often more appropriately associated with honest criticism. With all our professed exaltation, we are still in the same old position.

Other Churches
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
First Church of Christ, Scientist
108 Street and 100 Avenue
Sunday service 11:00 a.m.
(last time)
Subject:
"CHRIST JESUS"
Sunday School 12:15 p.m. Primary Session 1:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY TESTIMONY MEETING 8:00 p.m.
FREE READING ROOM 406 Bath of Commerce Bldg. 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily except Sundays and holidays.

GEMS FROM SWEDENBORG:
The first man to select such gems from Swedenborg's works as the "Apocalypse Explained" and "Heavenly Doctrine" was the Swedish mystic Emanuel Swedenborg. He was the first to select such gems from Swedenborg's works as the "Apocalypse Explained" and "Heavenly Doctrine" was the Swedish mystic Emanuel Swedenborg.

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First Nazarene

She was a woman who complained often of her sad, repressed childhood. Her father had been extremely stern and puritanical; her mother, cold and selfish. Given little opportunity to play in her early years, she reached womanhood with few happy memories. She knew of birthday parties, of dances or picnics she learned at second-hand from her schoolmates.

Eventually the woman met and married a man who had attracted her by his good-natured, indulgent ways. Remembering her own bleak background, she persuaded him that if they had children they should make their lives as happy and carefree as possible. Two children—a boy and a girl—were born to them. Faithful to their promise, the parents made it to them never had to share in household chores or worries.

They gave their children plenty of spending money, indulged their every whim. When they reached adolescence, they were allowed to seek amusement as often as they wished.

In time, the girl married. She could not cook, had no idea how to run a house. Used to being petted and flattered, she became hysterical and abusive whenever her husband, in exasperation, reproached her for her extravagance. In less than a year she was back home with her parents—a bitter, self-pitying failure.

What happened to the boy was even more tragic. He, too, had married and at first things had gone well with him. He had a good job, a nice home. But one day his company folded up. For months he walked the streets unable to find employment. Meanwhile, his wife had become sick, needed expensive treatment. Never having learned how to face difficulties, he committed suicide.

The parents know better now. A frustrated, unhappy daughter, a weakling son, and a dead son—these are the proofs of their folly. But it is the mother who grieves most, knowing that however much her own parents erred by excessive severity, her folly had been no less. "To give children love and kindness," she laments, "is not enough. They must be given character, too."

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TODAY'S MESSAGE

Love Is Not Enough

She was a woman who complained often of her sad, repressed childhood. Her father had been extremely stern and puritanical; her mother, cold and selfish. Given little opportunity to play in her early years, she reached womanhood with few happy memories. She knew of birthday parties, of dances or picnics she learned at second-hand from her schoolmates.

Eventually the woman met and married a man who had attracted her by his good-natured, indulgent ways. Remembering her own bleak background, she persuaded him that if they had children they should make their lives as happy and carefree as possible. Two children—a boy and a girl—were born to them. Faithful to their promise, the parents made it to them never had to share in household chores or worries.

They gave their children plenty of spending money, indulged their every whim. When they reached adolescence, they were allowed to seek amusement as often as they wished.

In time, the girl married. She could not cook, had no idea how to run a house. Used to being petted and flattered, she became hysterical and abusive whenever her husband, in exasperation, reproached her for her extravagance. In less than a year she was back home with her parents—a bitter, self-pitying failure.

What happened to the boy was even more tragic. He, too, had married and at first things had gone well with him. He had a good job, a nice home. But one day his company folded up. For months he walked the streets unable to find employment. Meanwhile, his wife had become sick, needed expensive treatment. Never having learned how to face difficulties, he committed suicide.

The parents know better now. A frustrated, unhappy daughter, a weakling son, and a dead son—these are the proofs of their folly. But it is the mother who grieves most, knowing that however much her own parents erred by excessive severity, her folly had been no less. "To give children love and kindness," she laments, "is not enough. They must be given character, too."

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Anglican (Episcopal)

ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL
1021 183 Street
The Very Rev. M. T. Treadell, DD
The Rev. H. W. Buchner, B.A.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18
Thirtieth year of the year. After the Trinity
8:30 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Matins and Sermon
7:30 p.m.—Vespers and Sermon
VENISON BANQUET
Organist and Choirmaster

ST. FAITH'S

118 Ave. and 93 St.
Rev. L. M. Watts
B.A., L.Th.
Rev. G. W. Wilson, L.Th.
Assistant
8:30 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Holy Communion
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer
St. Michael and All Angels
North Edmonton
9:30 a.m.—Morning Prayer

HOLY TRINITY

Cor. 101 St. and 81 Ave.
Rev. CANON W. B. NAINBY, B.A., L.Th.
Rector
8:30 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer
The Rector will Preach
H. Will, Organist and Choirmaster

CHRIST CHURCH

122nd Street and 102nd Avenue
Rev. Canon W. B. NAINBY, B.A., L.Th.
8:00 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Morning Prayer
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer
The Rector will Preach
Choirmaster, Leonard Betts
Dorothy Teape, A.T.C.M., L.A.B.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

Cor. 96 St. and 109 Ave.
The Rev. C. E. F. Wolf, Rector
8:00 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Sung Eucharist
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer
All services will be conducted by
Rev. CANON CHANG-WEILLIAMS

Lutheran

Trinity Lutheran Church
Cor. 100 St. and 81 Ave.
Rev. C. E. F. Wolf, Rector
8:00 a.m.—Holy Communion
11:00 a.m.—Sung Eucharist
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer
All services will be conducted by
Rev. CANON CHANG-WEILLIAMS

CENTRAL LUTHERAN

Cor. 109 Ave. and 94 St.
W. M. MAAKSTADT, Pastor
Res. 1022 94th Street, Phone 24863
10:15 a.m.—Evangelical Lutheran Hour (CFRN)
11:00 a.m.—Morning Worship
7:30 p.m.—Variation Bible School Children's Program
8:00 p.m.—Wednesday, Bible study and prayer

ANSANG LUTHERAN

96th Street 108A Avenue
P. Overgaard-Thomsen, Pastor
NO SERVICES THIS SUNDAY
Augustana Lutheran Church
9901 107th Street
Rev. J. Arvid Vikman, Pastor
Res. 1040 122 St. Phone 43272
Student C. Robert Pearson,
11:00 a.m.—Divine Service
Sermon by Mr. Erickson
7:30 p.m.—Vesper Service
Sermon by Mr. Erickson
Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.—Bible Study
A CORDIAL WELCOME

Grace Lutheran Church

CENTRAL AND ENGLISH
107th Street, South of Jasper
Rev. C. I. KLEWER, Pastor
11:00 a.m.—Morning Service
7:30 p.m.—Vesper Service
Church of the Lutheran Hour
CHRIST LUTHERAN
of the
American Lutheran Church
Cor. 23 St. and 18th Ave.
Rev. Wm. HEINZIG, Pastor
11:00 a.m.—Morning Worship
12:15 p.m.—Sunday School
THE LUTHERAN HOUR
Walter A. Maier, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
Concordia Theological Seminary
St. Louis, Missouri
CFRN 8:30 a.m.
Hymns by the Sheboygan Lutheran Chorus

Salvation Army

THE SALVATION ARMY CITADEL
12nd Street, 10 miles south of Jasper
Major and Mrs. Ivan Bailey
11:00 a.m.—"FOR HIS SAKE"
7:30 p.m.—Major John Batten,
(Public Relations Officer
for Northern Alberta)
Young People's Meeting at 1:45 and
7:30 p.m.
EVENING OPEN-AIR MEETING
AT JASPER AND 101ST at
8:45 p.m.

CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST

118 Ave. and 93 St.
J. H. BERGMAN, Pastor
10:00 a.m.—Bible School
Services: 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

7th Ave. and 8th St.
(end of Ritchie Ave.)
E. Gilbert Cay, Evangelist
10:00 to 11:45 a.m.—Bible Study
7:30 p.m.—Evangelistic Service
Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.—Study

Guide to Home Builders



Empire Group Plan Future for Japan

CANBERRA, Aug. 30.—(CP)—How to plan a realistic peace treaty that will place Japan in a strategic jacket was the problem set before British Commonwealth representatives studying possible Japanese peace terms yesterday.

The feeling of the conference, according to a statement issued at the end of the day's deliberations, was that Japan should be enabled to stand on her own feet economically after the Allied occupation ceases.

The delegates felt that economic restrictions imposed on Japan should be as few as possible. They should be defined clearly and be easily enforceable.

The conference got nowhere on the question of reparations, but it appeared that no one except British experts to get much of what might be available.

Discussing conditions in Japanese industry, delegates expressed the opinion that something should be written into the treaty to assist in removing the low standards of living in Japan. It was felt that provision should be made for acceptance of the Japanese government of minimum international standards in industry and commerce as recommended by the International Labor Organization.

There was agreement that the peace settlement should confirm the dissolution of Zaibatsu, the bankers' group which controlled much of Japan's pre-war industry. Child labor, the dumping of goods on world markets, abuse of patents and trade marks, and undue discrimination against foreigners also were to be guarded against.

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Home Construction Down

Rising Costs Hinder Building in Province

By Dick Sheorbanuk

Increased costs in the one black spot on the building horizon, even though supplies of materials are increasing, and as a result home building is considerably down from last year, it was learned today from the department of economic affairs which has made a survey of the situation.

ALTHOUGH THERE is still a heavy demand for medium and low rental houses, contractors in general are hesitating to build more units with costs of materials at their present peak. Buying of houses at higher prices has relaxed.

Wholesale prices this year have risen about 8 per cent over the average 1946 figure according to the Economic Service Division of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In one month, the unit rose from \$3,437 in December, 1946, to \$3,761 during the first quarter of 1947.

However, the building picture is not too black, and the provincial survey shows that with more building material available in the coming year, there should be some recovery. In some cases, the price of materials is so low that it is possible for a builder to make a profit.

Tightest building bottleneck is in the supply of cement and steel. Poor conditions of the machinery at the Bessie plant is said to be the cause of the acute cement shortage, and just how much of the building program will be affected this year will depend on the supply of cement and nails available.

American cement is coming into the province slowly, but at higher prices. LUMBER DOES not appear to be in short supply, but the price of the material is rising. The expected increase in output of lumber is about 10 per cent.

Despite the housing shortage in the Dominion is maintaining a high level of production and sale. The price of lumber is rising, but the quantity of material is available to meet the demands. Priorities for the building program are being maintained.

An average increase of 66 per cent in the price of lumber is expected in a wide range of plumbing and heating supplies, such as pipes, tanks, and iron pipes. Building materials are being sold at a profit.

DESPITE THE VAST increase in production it is expected that there still will be shortages in some lines of building materials. The building boom is expected to continue for some time.

Asbestos, steel, gypsum, pig iron, nickel, and copper will also increase in price. The price of building materials is rising, but the quantity of material is available to meet the demands.

Following is a synopsis of the building situation in some Alberta areas: EDMONTON.—Cement and steel shortage is delaying building considerably. Low and medium rental houses are being built, but the price of materials is rising.

Calgary.—Total of 97 home permits have been issued compared with 1,518 last year. The price of materials is rising, but the quantity of material is available to meet the demands.

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Old War Whoops Sound in Quebec

CANADIAN, Que., Aug. 30.—(CP)—The Iroquois and Hurons who buried the hatchet nearly 300 years ago still have a great deal to say about the present situation in Quebec.

In colorful old-time regalia more than 100 full-blooded warriors, women and children will put on a spectacular pageant, a genuine re-enactment of the time ending even the founding of Montreal in 1642.

The three-day production is sponsored jointly by Chief Poking Fire, a direct descendant of a great-grandfather of the Iroquois family, and Rev. Noel Lalonde, superior of the St. Francis Xavier mission at Cap-Nepean, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles from Montreal.

Proceeds will be turned over to the Iroquois mission to provide better educational facilities, cloth for the poor, and other necessities for the privileged members of the tribe living here.

Chief Poking Fire and Rev. Lalonde have undertaken ceremonies to mark the occasion. The Iroquois are being replaced by the Iroquois dress of the time—a single feather, protruding from a hair-do, and simple moccasins. Squaws and children will wear traditional Indian blankets, like the old Mohawks and Iroquois.

Charge Some Jews On German Arrival

HERFORD, Germany, Aug. 30.—(Reuters)—Charges will be pressed against some of the 4,000 Jewish refugees who in Hamburg next week about three British refugees who were taken to the ship.

He made the statement at a press conference in reply to questions about the building of a new immigration law which would be based on the grounds of the refugees who were taken to the ship.

The refugees will undergo a two-week screening after their arrival. Bishop said. No arrests would be made unless legal proceedings were possible "but where we can prefer charges we shall do so."

FIFTEEN ARE KILLED.—MADRID, Aug. 30.—(Reuters)—Fifteen people were killed and 100 injured Thursday night when a bridge collapsed near Villavieja as a passenger train crossed it.

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8" per hundred \$7.00
10" per hundred \$7.50

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Insulation—Must for Today



Insulation—protection against cold and heat from passing outside and in summer the insulating heat from outside cannot penetrate insulation.

In the average home it has been estimated that about 60 per cent of the heat loss is through doors and windows, the balance of 40 per cent is lost through the walls and roof, with the greater percentage through the roof.

This you can easily prove to yourself if you will notice the roofs of houses with covered with snow in the winter time. You will find that the roof of a house where there is no insulation the snow melts very rapidly due to the heat coming through the roof from the house. Where insulation is used, the snow does not melt.

To conserve heat, to promote comfort and health and to help in building faster, it is wise to insulate.

DO YOU KNOW FEATHERS
DURBAN, South Africa.—(CP)—Some United States girls who have been to Durban to get out of the country have been disappointed. The sailors promise that they will be sent to get to get from a shipment of feathers being taken aboard their ship. But Union authorities banned the shipment and the girls will have to go elsewhere.

Right-five per cent of the world's production of nickel comes from Sudbury, Ontario.

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Cricket by the Wall

Etiquette has chameleon qualities, it sometimes allows you to change your colors and get away with it in other words, it sets out certain rules for you to follow. On occasions, like you break the rules and politely do the impolite thing. To illustrate, here is a etiquette rule started for us by a king that we can sometimes break with propriety.

When a man and woman are dining in a restaurant or at a woman's home or when a man or woman comes to speak to them for a few minutes, the man should stand up to greet the woman. The man should stand up to greet the woman. The man should stand up to greet the woman.

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Cricket by the Wall

Etiquette has chameleon qualities, it sometimes allows you to change your colors and get away with it in other words, it sets out certain rules for you to follow. On occasions, like you break the rules and politely do the impolite thing. To illustrate, here is a etiquette rule started for us by a king that we can sometimes break with propriety.

Hotel Manager Is Visiting City

Robert Sommerfeld, general manager of CNR hotels, was a visitor in the city this morning. He is on his way to attend the Tooten Toot Golf tournament at Jasper.

The tournament is being held from Sept. 1 to 7, and will be attended by many prominent golfers. Mr. Sommerfeld stated that it had been a successful summer, and that Jasper especially had enjoyed a great tourist business.

From Jasper he plans to visit Vancouver, before returning to Ottawa.



Concert Under The Stars

FEATURING
LEE HEPNER
AND HIS
ORCHESTRA

VICTOR WHITTIER
JACK DENNISTOWN
LARRYTON

Presented by J. C. Robertson

MUSIC FROM
★ "Blossom Time"
★ "Desert Song"

SPECIAL
B. SERVICE
BILVER COLLECTION
No return under 10 days of age. 15-cent refund on all purchases.

RENFREW PARK
SUNDAY, 9:00 P.M.

Princess New Home Fire Damaged

LONDON, Aug. 28.—(AP)—A fire at the Princess Elizabeth, a Windsor forest mansion given to Princess Elizabeth to serve as a home after her marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh, was seriously damaged by fire today, the Press Association reported.

The roof and rooms of the mansion's southern wing, unoccupied and as yet unfurnished, were considerably damaged, the report said. There was no indication of the cause of the blaze. Fire-fighters from five towns in three counties had been to battle it.

Red Cross Collects 1,500 Quarts Blood

In seven weeks of operations the Red Cross blood transfusion service has collected more than 1,500 quarts of blood from approximately 2,500 donors. It was announced yesterday by Miss E. T. Huggins, blood transfusion service.

According to Miss Huggins, there are about 30 hospitals, mostly in Northern Alberta, that are receiving the blood. "It is sent to these hospitals by the quickest means of transportation," she said.

In two serious cases the blood has been flown to hospitals in Fort St. John, H. C. and High Prairie, Miss Huggins said.

At Leduc last Monday morning the mobile clinic received 100 donations. According to Miss Huggins, road conditions were poor but a number of the Leduc oil workers went to the town for the service.

At Calgary last Wednesday 200 donations were collected, and 100 were on hand in Edmonton Friday evening.

The clinic will be open in Edmonton next week. "Many more donors are still needed," Miss Huggins said.

A letterhead from Miss Huggins stated that town had received its first blood from Edmonton.

It arrived in a small refrigerator unit complete with all appliances. According to the letter, the operation was successful.

The clinic has received the blood from the town of Leduc.

In seven weeks of operation there have been an average of 300 donations each week.

Red Cross wants from 50 to 100 new donors in Edmonton.

Successful Contestant in Tire Draw



Winner of the first half-draw car in the safe driver campaign of Edmonton Safety Council is Mike Varuk of Suite 3, Arcade Block, shown in the center of the above picture. At the left is Bert Greer, who donated the tire, and at the right Sgt. Albert Woodwards of the city police traffic squad.

Mr. Varuk was one of three motorists who qualified with 90 per cent in the test. Eliminated in a draw-off of his were W. C. Fraser of 1021 University avenue, and Gordon Moran of 9830 104 street.

The draw to determine the winner was made by Sgt. A. Woodwards. About 75 motorists were checked by police and safety men during the six days. Most eliminated themselves by committing one or more driving mistakes while under observation.

The Edmonton Safety Council officials state that since starting in city driving habits on July 7, over 90 per cent of the drivers have broken the law within a short distance.

—Photo by Kenit studios

Domestic Quotas On Hogs Are Out

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—(AP)—The Canadian Meat Board announced today that domestic hog quotas, which have applied at packing establishments in which hogs were graded for Dominion government premiums, have been abolished, effective Sept. 1.

This meant there are no further quotas on the slaughter of hogs from the distribution of pork to Canadian consumers, indicating possible larger pork supplies at home.

The board made the announcement in advising that the price scheduled on all grades and qualities of hogs would be increased to 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds.

The board said the increase was to be effective on Sept. 1, in line with an Anglo-Canadian agreement announced last spring.

The agreement has provided for a 34 increase in the price to be paid by the British food ministry to Canadian hogs, with half of the increase to become effective last January and half Sept. 1.

The latest increase boosts the price of grade "A" hogs to \$23, which will remain effective until the end of 1948.

Judge Is Concerned Unions Not Subject

VANCOUVER, Aug. 28.—(CP)—Mr. Justice A. D. Macfarlane of the British Columbia supreme court said today it was "a matter of concern" to him as a law administrator that "large and powerful bodies" such as trade unions, co-operatives are "not subject to the same regulations as the courts."

He made the remark in support of a decision which striking an application of the Vancouver steel plant against a union to end a strike.

The injunction if granted will command the union to order its members to halt picketing and return to work.

The operators also seek damages from the Vancouver branch of the United Steelworkers of America, 1000 union and from its parent union with headquarters in Pittsburgh Pa.

—See heading in continuing

IGNITION

SWEEP HOME, ORC. AUG. 28.—(AP)—Two handis wearing sunglasses walked into a bank today, forced 19 persons to the floor and stole out with nearly \$4000 in cash. The handis fled the scene in an automobile after two shots fired by a neighboring auto park clerk missed.

The Spanish explorer, Cortez introduced coars to his own country where for years its preparation was a closely guarded secret.

32 slots open for individual or club play in the morning, afternoon or evening.

Open all day Labor Day as usual

101 St. Jost South of Jasper Ave.

NEW EDMONTON HOTEL 3 BLOCKS FROM CITY CENTRE

Cavanaugh Wins Batting Crown

Highlight of the junior baseball final which gets under way Sunday at 3:00 p.m. at Clarke Stadium between South Side and Cavanaugh is the fact that Cavanaugh will be the presentation of the Art Ward Trophy to Terry Cavanaugh.

Cavanaugh, backstop for the CAC through the junior campaign, led the league batting with a .364 average.

The second game of the best of five series will be played Sunday at 8:45 with the third contest scheduled for Wednesday. At the same time the South Side

will play the Cavanaugh team.

—Photo by Kenit studios

The draw to determine the winner was made by Sgt. A. Woodwards. About 75 motorists were checked by police and safety men during the six days. Most eliminated themselves by committing one or more driving mistakes while under observation.

The Edmonton Safety Council officials state that since starting in city driving habits on July 7, over 90 per cent of the drivers have broken the law within a short distance.

—Photo by Kenit studios

May Ask Britons Leave Palestine

GENEVA, Aug. 28.—(AP)—The United Nations special committee on Palestine last night was believed to be preparing a report to the United Nations General Assembly calling for termination of the Jewish mandate in the Holy Land at the earliest possible moment.

While involving no criticism of the mandate, the report will leave no doubt about a finding that the present situation in Palestine ought not to continue, it was said.

The committee also will stress the need for a transition period for Palestine pending immediately under the auspices of an authority responsible to the UN.

However, members have not designated the administrative power or prescribed the conditions under which the responsibility of the UN should be exercised, sources said. They were pictured as feeling that such decisions must be taken by the General Assembly when it meets in New York Sept. 10.

The committee's draft report, due for signature within a few days would place before the assembly the choice of establishing a joint Arab-Jewish federal state, or two separate states based on economic considerations, it was said. They added that a majority of the committee favored the second course—the setting up of independent Jewish and Arab states by September.

While the committee was split on the question of a federalized Arab-Jewish federal state, or two separate states based on economic considerations, it was said. They added that a majority of the committee favored the second course—the setting up of independent Jewish and Arab states by September.

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School Re-opening Here on Tuesday

About 15,000 Edmonton children of varying ages will have their first day of school on Tuesday, Sept. 2, after the long Labor Day weekend tempered with the knowledge that they must have to return to school at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

Over the weekend school books will be brought out from cupboards, sorted out and dusted off in readiness for the new year of work and study.

Mothers will have clothes all needed for the new year.

In the meantime, the kids are having a last fling at the holiday.

Rat Is Captured, Killed by Cat

Report of the capture of a rat was given to The Edmonton Bulletin this morning by Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, 1242 56 street, S.E.

She reported that her cat had caught the rat and brought it to her home. It was about 9 in. long, long reported the capture to city health officials. The rodent was dead when brought into the house. It was brown, and it is thought that it is a Norway rat.

Several persons had reported seeing rats earlier in the summer.

Theft of Wallet Reported to Police

Theft of a wallet in a city cafe was reported to the police by a woman, and that she suspects two young men, who were in the cafe at the time. Police are investigating.

The complaint told police the wallet was taken at 10:45 p.m. Friday, and that she suspects two young men, who were in the cafe at the time. Police are investigating.

BANK CLEARINGS Bank clearings through the Edmonton Clearing House for the month of Aug. 1947 were \$27,290,966.33 as compared with \$20,011,483.02 for the month of Aug. 1946.

Burrington Hills Winning Triple

Marshall Wells tied up their best of three semi-final series with Union Tractors last night with a 2-2 triumph. The game was a 2-2 feature until the hardware tie between South Side and Cavanaugh was the last of the ninth.

The winning triple came from the hands of Wally Flinn and Max Brown. Flinn singled and then won it all on Burrington's triple in the left field wall.

Time Hon Matthews will start for five series will be played Sunday at 8:45 with the third contest scheduled for Wednesday. At the same time the South Side

will play the Cavanaugh team.

—Photo by Kenit studios

Announce Changes In Ogilvie Company

Promoted to George H. MacLean, assistant divisional manager for Ogilvie Flour Mills Ltd. to the new division manager at Medicine Hat was announced on Saturday by H. Norman Hogg, vice president of the company.

Mr. MacLean who has been in the service of the company since 1925, succeeds Arthur Atkins who has been promoted to the post of vice-president in charge of operations, with headquarters at Medicine Hat. Mr. MacLean takes over his new duties on Sept. 1.

Both Mr. MacLean and Mr. Atkins formerly were stationed here with the company.

Johnstone Walker's Daily Store News

The Daily Store News is a new publication in Edmonton. It is a daily newspaper for the city, published by Johnstone Walker Ltd. It is a new publication in Edmonton. It is a daily newspaper for the city, published by Johnstone Walker Ltd. It is a new publication in Edmonton. It is a daily newspaper for the city, published by Johnstone Walker Ltd.

CONGRATULATIONS to EDMONTON JOURNAL-BULLETIN

Having participated in the development of Edmonton since 1886, we can't permit this occasion to pass without sending congratulations to the EDMONTON JOURNAL and BULLETIN on the splendid sections in today's papers devoted to Edmonton's newly discovered OIL FIELD, less than an hour's motor ride from the heart of the city, and to Alberta's GOLD, COAL, GAS, LIVESTOCK and GRAIN Growing INDUSTRIES.

Yes, congratulations to our Daily Papers and to all OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES, concerned.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LTD. Edmonton's Own Store Established 1886

STORE CLOSED MONDAY, LABOR DAY

New Fall FROCKS in Two-Piece Styles by Billy Burke and Debutante

Fine Wool Jersey... Jerseyline and Crepe

17.95 to 22.50

Figure-flattering, curve accentuating frocks. Styled on the new longer lines with gored and pleated skirts... multi-like buttoned jackets with and without collars and three-quarter cuffed and long sleeves.

Styled by Billy Burke and Debutante, they are not committed to any particular occasion... you will see them on the smartest sophisticated on the campus, at sports events and business.

★ Fashioned from 100 percent pure wool jersey-line... wool jersey and wool crepe in a variety of color combinations, aqua, Kelly green, blue, peach, fuchsia and black. Sizes 9 to 17 and 12 to 18. Priced 17.95, 19.95 and 22.50.

New Shipment KAYSER Duo-Suede GLOVES

A smart short-fingered pull-on glove of Duo-Suede in Irish green, copper leaf, grey and brown tones. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7.

Priced at 1.25

Luxurious Looking Fur Coats of PERSIAN LAMB SIDE-PELTS

Unsurpassed for Durability Here's the season's most outstanding value in fur coats... luxurious looking and unsurpassed for durability. Styled on free-swinging lines with moderately full back... soft roll collar and pull-up sleeves. So expertly made from Persian lamb side-pelts that a glance is worth a full price coat. Lined with durable satin. Sizes 14 to 20. Priced at 149.50

★ Terms may be arranged through our credit department.

Fluid-Form

HALF SLIPS Lace Trimmed Rayon Crepe

A new idea... a half slip-or to be more exact, a Fluid-Form. Made from fine rayon crepe with lovely lace-trimmed hemline. Elastic inserts at waistline eliminate the waist and hipline, shown in searose and white. Sizes 14 to 20. Priced at 3.98

★ A few fancies to match 2.98

Graceful New BLACK SUEDE PUMPS for Afternoons and After Six

To add that final complement to your new fall frock, suit or coat, treat yourself to a pair of these graceful new black suede pumps on smart and dainty for afternoon and after six. Made on a comfortable last... self covered heel and very effective low heel—open toe. Size 5 to 9 1/2, width 3A to C. 12.50

★ Priced at 12.50

JOHNSTONE WALKER

101 St. Jost South of Jasper Ave.

NEW EDMONTON HOTEL 3 BLOCKS FROM CITY CENTRE

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NEW EDMONTON HOTEL 3 BLOCKS FROM CITY CENTRE

Long-Sought Amendment

Recognize Basic Herd In Farm Tax Change

The new regulations already have been drawn up and will be made public early next month. The

On Address Club

Monday — KIWANIS
Thursday — GYFARO
Guests: Lions.

Carl Berg, vice-president of the Kwanish Club, will speak at the Monday meeting. He will speak on "Industrial Relations" at a Kiwanish Club meeting at the Macdonald Hotel Monday.

Dr. John Howland, assistant professor of medicine at the University of Alberta will speak on his recent trip to Venezuela at the Tuesday meeting at the Macdonald Hotel Tuesday.

The Kwanish Club will not meet Tuesday but it was announced that members will attend the Tuesday meeting.

These cattle or dairy men will decide for themselves at the end of any one calendar year the num-

base of cattle they consider their basic herd and will advise the district office of the taxation division of this when filling their accounts. The second group classified under the regulations are those who have not filed income tax returns regularly. In their case it is the responsibility of the tax collector to advise the taxpayer of the penalty and the procedure follows.

Taxpayers in this latter class, having established their basic herd, will be regarded as basic herders. The penalty for failure to file an income tax return for life

several. Labor Day programs devoted to labor relations will be featured at a Rotary Club luncheon in the Macdonald hotel Thursday. Approximately 100 guests will bring a guest to the luncheon.

A regular luncheon with a surprise program will be held by the Optimist Club at the Macdonald hotel Friday.

Annual golf tournament and dinner at the Edmonton Golf and Country club will be held Thursday by members of the Lions

2 Million Surplus

India, Pakistan To Take Control

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30.—(AP)—Abolition of the Punjab and the creation of a new provincial capital of Pakistan and India in areas by the governments of those provinces, effective Sept. 1, was announced last night following a meeting in Lahore of the joint cabinet of the two governments. Both governments will maintain their headquarters in Lahore, the Pakistani government said. In Pakistan, for the time being, he announcement said, but insofar as the Punjab is concerned, the

Among revenues, all forms of taxation including more than \$18-

press the fighting along the Punjab border between Pakistan and India. They were trying, Old Man. They were trying, you know?"

"Why are you saying that? This dashed us up."

"But I thought you said it was too dark."

it too early to catch any fish. I took four right where that big yellow is lying, two days ago. They

English's buccanear-explorer, William Dampier gave New Britain Island its name because he thought its coastline resembled that of the English Channel.

After tea it was too dark again, but I saw the place where three

before he had killed six in an
 ay and a half .
 It was all so romantically famil-
 iar, except the racket.
 I remember that one when I
 got back home on the Harlan
 South branch.
 Distributed by McNaught
 Syndicate, Inc.

Library cattle were first brought
 to Canada in 1666 when Champlain
 established a small herd near Que-
 bec.

HIGHLANDS

Re-Opening Sept. 2

Morning or Afternoon
•
ETHEL MCKENZIE
11202-67 St. Ph. 26417

Gina Nirova
1:15 p.m. Sunday
GIGA

BE POPULAR!!!

LEARN TO PLAY THE PIANO
why not take advantage of either of the following courses.

or a combination of both
(for Beginners or Advanced Students of any age)

Classical Music Any of the academic courses may be followed at your own choice (e.g. Toronto Conservatory, Associated Board of London, John Thompson's, etc.)	Popular Music Learn the "hard system"—No previous knowledge necessary. Play sheet music at sight — Play the melodies you like — Learn Boogie-Woogie —
---	--

**FEATURED ON CJCA
C.B.C. ARTIST**

HARRY BOON, A.T.C.M.
10014-105 St. Phone 35760

NOTICE



If You Wish to Buy...
A HOUSE
BUSINESS
FARM or PROPERTY
WITH INCOME
See or Call at

BUILDERS WAX ANGRY
Builders in Belfast, Northern Ireland, are in an uproar over charges made before the council that there was a "ring" of master builders who were holding up prices of home building. They insist extra fittings and accessories now required for houses which the city is building are responsible for the higher price.

MORE SUGAR TO BRITAIN
U. K. householders have just received a 25 percent increase (one-half pound per four week period) in their sugar ration. Another preserving bonus (one pound) is also announced for the current period.

This ration advance is noteworthy in view of reports that U.K. austerity plans forbid acceptance of additional sugars soon to be available for distribution by L.P.C.

Mexico has stopped the importation of electric refrigerators.

GER
R...
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47

Q: I have a question about the
the
one
ert and

A: I can
of the
or if
your
A: I

DING

ing some article to school
ing the word.

she said to one bright
Johnny, show me what
you can do."

"Well, said Johnny, raising "well you please hold this stick lightly at both ends."

Having done this, the teacher inquired what was to be done next —

"Let me run end of the stick," commanded the pupil.

"Which end?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, this," immaterially, replied Johnny; "there's glue on both ends."



A. NORTHEY has been elected a director of Imperial Bank of Canada.

Mr. Northey is President and General Manager of The Twister Paper Box Co. Ltd., President of Ontario Printing Co. Ltd., and of Collingtree & Co. Insurance Co. and a director of Canadian National Railways, Royal Agricultural Windsor Air, Trans-Canada Air Lines and Continental Life Insurance Co. —

ASSISTANCE

Home

Protect Your Home and Your Car

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ESTATE—BONDS

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 ...ta and service.
 ...S STOCK.
McCLEAN
 Edmonton

HYDRAULICS
 WALKER, B.C.

...es a raise
 ...n a Peirce



tation

CORDER

VOICE REPRODUCTION!
Exact in Dictation!

Gives you flawless voice records, cylinders or discs. In a spool of stainless steel, in the palm of your hand. You dictate on the same wire.

WIRE RECORDER
 Saving time by 25%.

VOICE DICTATION WIRE

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4. 05. 2012

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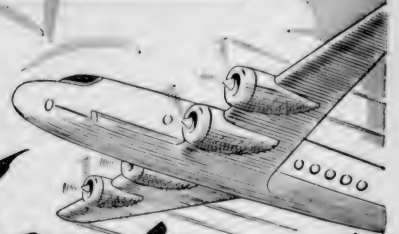
This is **EDMONTON!**

THE RICHEST SPOT IN CANADA TODAY

Oil Air
CENTRE CENTRE

Gold Wheat
CENTRE AND LIVESTOCK
CENTRE

Coal Gas
CENTRE CENTRE



Well No. 2 Coming Into
Production May 25, 1947

Dramatic Oil Search New Epic of Alberta

McColl-Frontenac British-Amer. By the end of 1947 the Lloyd-

deposits in Alberta constantly mazes the newcomer, even if it is often taken for granted by older inhabitants. There are few places

A black and white photograph showing a construction site. Several workers wearing hard hats and safety gear are visible, working on a large, dark structure, possibly a bridge or industrial facility. The scene is dimly lit, with some workers in the foreground and others further back. The structure appears to be made of metal or concrete, with various beams and supports visible. The overall atmosphere is industrial and busy.

partially each year. The greater part of the province's natural gas is of the high-methane or dry

garment companies, poultry plants, Lesser Slave, Cold Lake, Buc-
packing plants, leather makers, Wabamun and Pigeon Lakes-
seed houses, linseed oil plants, commercial fishermen take out ov-

*Many Assist
In Producing
Special Edition*

mult. good farms and prosperous towns and a happy, substantial people are found. A system of highways paves the way for pro-

pickerel are exported to points as far away as New York and Chicago.

Natural Gas Is Abundant In Alberta

is often taken for granted by older inhabitants. There are few places

Alberta Develops On Basic Lines

garment companies, poultry plants, Lesser Slave, Cold Lake, Buc-
packing plants, leather makers, Wabamun and Pigeon Lakes-
seed houses, linseed oil plants, commercial fishermen take out ov-

Growing with EDMONTON!



PAGE'S PRESENT MODERN PLANT

The spacious, modern-equipped building was constructed in 1935 to our own specifications. It was designed specifically for the efficient handling of dry cleaning.

PAGE'S have:
Faith in EDMONTON
Faith in ALBERTA

A PROMISE to the public

When we started in business 14 years ago our announced policy was to give the public a high quality product at as moderate a cost as conditions permitted.

Our close adherence to this policy throughout the years—in war and in peace—has accompanied our remarkable growth.

OUR PROMISE in the future is to continue the policies which have won such generous support from the public in the past.

Every advantage that Modern Equipment, Skilled Operators and Loyal Service can render will continue to be given PAGE customers.

Phone 25138
for Pick-up and Delivery

- Special attention to country orders.

Page's Plant in 1935

Page's Plant

In 1933

Page's original plan in 1933 looked like this: "There were only 3 employees and one motorcycle delivery."

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Few persons have thought of the Leduc field as a storehouse brimming with the basic source material for more than 3,000 individual products, ranging from the miracles of plastics and synthetic rubber to medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, chewing gum, anesthetics, insecticides, soap, paint, ink, and many other things.

Yet that is the case. While new wonders from petroleum. However, despite the large number of new or improved products that can be obtained from oil, their manufacture will call for only a small part of our petroleum supply. The principle use of oil for many years will continue to be for fuels and lubricants. And the petroleum chemists are making every effort to make even better gasoline and lubricating oils.

MORE PEOPLE ARE familiar with the improvement in quality of gasoline and lubricants during the last few decades. But the chemist also had another objective: to find a way to improve quality, to permit products to be produced more cheaply. The octane rating of gasoline for automobiles has advanced from an estimated 45 in 1923 to 80 in 1947. At the same time the average wholesale price of gas has dropped from 21 cents in 1923 to 17 cents in 1947.

Today, in the field of gasoline, the chemist is working on the door to anti-knock gasoline, which it is hoped will give in increase in motor miles and reduced fuel bills. This process is catalytic cracking. Already the process is producing gasoline with power undreamed of twenty-five years ago at Sarnia.

The first catalytic cracking process in Canada was developed by Imperial Oil and put in operation at its Sarnia refinery in 1946. This process is known as "Sarnia Catalytic Cracking." During the war the process produced not only gasoline for motor cars but the gases that eventually became basic stock for the nation's total production of synthetic rubber.

IN WAR YEARS other catalytic cracking processes were developed in the U. S. to produce high-octane gasoline for aircraft and cracked gases for synthetic rubber and other synthetic chemicals. Among these was the "fluid catalytic cracking" process.

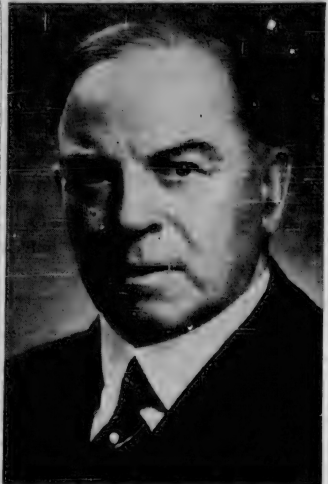
Canada's first fluid catalytic cracking plant is under construction now for Imperial Oil Ltd. at Montreal. It is expected to be in operation this new supply for its increasing oil needs.

Looking back over the history of the petroleum industry, one cannot help but be impressed with the changes that have occurred through the years. Canada's first oil field was discovered in 1861. In that year the oil that gushed from the wells was sought after for just one product—kerosene. Today products from oil enter into every phase of our modern life.

As an example, Imperial Oil alone manufactures more than 600 products. So it is in the oil industry. As a good corporate citizen, living in an economy in which competition is a compelling force, the industry has conducted a searching search for new oil resources, and for new ways to make products from oil cheaper and better. The result has been a more abundant life for Canada.

These are only a few of the

Sends Message to Alberta



Prime Minister Mackenzie King

Prime Minister Hails Alberta Oil Strikes

It is with much pleasure that I accept the opportunity, provided by the special edition of *The Bulletin* and *The Journal*, of congratulating the people of Alberta, and particularly of the City of Edmonton, on the occasion of the recent oil discovery at Leduc.

Canadians everywhere, will, I am sure, share their pride of achievement and join with me in paying special tribute to those who, by their courage, skill and persistent effort in the face of discouragement, have made such an important contribution to the development of our natural resources.

The new discovery is particularly gratifying at this time when we in Canada are importing over 85 per cent of our petroleum requirements. Apart from renewing our faith in the potential resources of our country, it will, it is hoped, make a significant contribution to the oil requirements of the Prairie Provinces and to the future development of the great Northwest.

Behind the discovery of oil—as in the case of all Canada's rich, natural resources—lies the work of the men who made discovery a reality. To the geologists, the chemists, the drillers, the men in the laboratories and the men in the field, go our appreciation and our thanks. It is this fine balance of planning and labor in so many fields which has made possible the development of our country in the past. To it we shall continue to owe a greater debt each year as Canada continues on her course of vigorous and orderly progress.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Leduc Find Like Missing Forest for Trees

Huge Sums Spent on Search for Oil As Canada 'Cries' for Petroleum

The modern industrial world of which Canada is an important segment, moves on oil and its products. The staggering sums spent on surveys, exploration and test drilling in Western Canada emphasize the desperate need of Canada for more developed sources of petroleum. In the following article, Dr. Hopkins, vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited, expresses a confident hope that the Leduc field will satisfy the needs of the country in a timely and humane effort.—Editor

By O. R. Hopkins, Ph.D.

Vice-President Imperial Oil Limited

Canada needs oil! That need was realized with the coming of the internal combustion engine; it was emphasized when agriculture turned to power farming and Canadians became air-minded; it was crystallized by the clamant demands of a nation geared for war; it is now being dramatized by the Dominion-wide search for new sources of supply to meet an ever-increasing post-war consumption.

It is estimated that the petroleum industry has spent \$75,000,000 in the search for oil in Canada. None of this covers "search" only, no development of fields once they are found.

Imperial Oil Ltd. has contributed \$2,000,000 of that total. The exploration has extended into the Maritime, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories.

THIS IN ADDITION to geological and geophysical surveys, aerial surveys and core drilling, has called for the drilling of 323 exploratory wells to a total depth of 548,493 feet, roughly 142 miles of dry hole. With around 90 per cent of Canada's prospective oil territory situated in the western provinces and the Northwest Territories, it is only logical that the main effort of Imperial has been centred there.

In its widest sweep, it was Saskatchewan, 131 in Alberta and 25 in the north.

In such a vast area of exploration, it is only to be expected that there will be many disappointments, but Canada's ratio of discovery compares favorably with that of areas of similar geological complexity in the USA, where wildcatting has been on a much more intensive scale.

A dry hole condemns only a localized location and it would be foolish to assume, for instance, that Imperial's 25 deep tests, which were uniformly unsuccessful, had relegated Saskatchewan to petroleum scrap heap, although each test was located after extensive geological and geophysical examination.

Conditions are somewhat similar in the Northwest Territories. The proven reserves at Norman Wells

Heads Big Project



H. M. Hewitson, president of Imperial Oil Ltd., who sees long and expensive exploration work in his company reaching a pay-off stage through the sensational oil discoveries in the Leduc district.

monitors' doorstep after having gone for about two weeks re-exploring. We can stand that sort of harassment.

The finding of oil is a progressive science and it is only within comparatively recent years that the magic finger which traced the Leduc contour under Leduc has been available to the oil seekers.

A few years ago anyone might have drilled at Leduc, pulled casing and abandoned the test before reaching product and no one would have blamed them.

WHAT LEDUC may mean to oil-hungry Canada is still in the lap of the gods. It is an oil field, an important oil field for Canada, possibly the most significant development since the Turner Valley discovery. It is a field of oil on the west flank of that structure, Leduc couldn't have come in at a better time. Old age and its war

effort are taking their toll of Turner Valley.

It has produced 87,501,585 barrels, including asphalt and casinghead, since Diogenes consulted the first hole there in 1914. Its production has dropped from approximately 1,000,000 in 1942 to 6,000,000 in 1946.

Meanwhile Canadian refineries clamor for more oil. Consumption figures, which were considered fabulous in the war years, are being largely exceeded since the coming of peace. Of the 71,000,000 barrels which were fed to Canadian stills and cracker in 1946, only 30 per cent came from Canadian wells.

ONE "LEDUC" cannot make up this deficiency and therefore, Imperial Oil, together with many companies which are active in the "domestic" oil search, must keep on going.

Our geological and geophysical parties are still in the field. Our traps in addition to those engaged in proving up Leduc, are scattered north and south of Edmonton.

Look north and south of Edmonton and you are in progress in the foothills we are still probing for the developing Edmonton in the future.

There is a lack of trained men in the field of Canada's oil industry, since as a lack of material, especially steel, for casing, linkage and refining construction, but Canada's greatest lack is the lack of petroleum, for a prosperous Canada depends on its agriculture, its industry and its transportation by land, sea and air and an adequate supply of domestic crude oil is vital to the country's economy.

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Timber Gives Alberta Many New Products

From its reserves of 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, Alberta produced last year, lumber aggregating 253,000,000 board feet which together with other lumber products totalled \$11,000,000 and these comprised the greater part of the valuation of \$17,000,000 for the wood and paper products industry. Some of the forestry material is used for mining (timber, posts, etc.) and the products of the saw mill try, lumber, (logs, shingles, etc.). To these should be added the products of other plants, wooden boxes, coffins, caskets and furniture, boatbuilding, carriages, wagons and sleighs, wooden refrigerators, wood turning, wood preservation, etc. In the paper products may be found blue printing and bookbinding, printing and pub-

lishing, paper boxes and bags, roofing and other paper, etc.

Scaling the heights from a few million dollars production before the war to \$11,000,000 at present, Alberta has performed a valuable service in the manufacturing of primary iron and steel, bridge and structural steel, iron castings, railway rolling stock, sheet metal products, guns, armaments and mountings and shells, also farm equipment and machinery and general machinery. A basis has thus been laid for future development of peace-time requirements.

In Alberta out of its available water power of 1,500,000 h.p., only 10,000 h.p. has been developed, but with the pasteurization and electrification, especially for farms, indications are that future developments will be extensive. Even at the present time 50 central electric stations are in operation generating 540,200,000 k.w. hours and receiving \$10,000,000 in revenue.

With a heavy export market, Alberta has been able to maintain production at a high level, producing annually 8,600,000 lbs. of fish, valued at over \$1,000,000.

Farm Expert



O. S. LONGMAN, deputy minister of agriculture for the Alberta government, who is eager to see Alberta progress along modern agricultural lines.

Great Area Of Oil Sands Unexploited

The tar sands, oil sands, or bitumen sands as they are variously called, lie along the banks of the Athabasca River, in the northern portion of Alberta. Several tar sand areas total 30,000 square miles. A traveller on the Athabasca River will notice large sand, by the dash-brown or black color and the strong asphaltic odor. If a handful of these sands are crumbled up it would be noted that each grain of sand is surrounded by soft sticky tar substance. The magnitude of this discovery is hard to imagine. For in these sands, easily adaptable to open-pit mining, the United States Bureau of Mines estimates oil reserves of over 200 million barrels or 10 times the proven

reserves of all the oil fields in the world.

Processes for the recovery of oil and asphalt products are past the experimental stage. A plant with a capacity output of 400 barrels a day is under construction at Bitumount, Alberta. Tests show that 25% of this oil can be made into 100-octane aviation gasoline and 17% into 80-octane motor gasoline. The oil-recovery content of the sands is as high as 35%, with some of the oil-bearing areas carrying from 10,000 to 125,000 barrels per acre. The limiting factor is the cost of the separation process and cost of transportation to major markets. The Alberta Government through the Alberta Research Council, in conducting intensive experiments in bringing down the cost of separation. Once an easy, inexpensive method has been found, and established, the output of the fields in volume alone, will bring down transportation costs. Even now, the sands are being used as a natural and unexcelled road-surfacing material.

Keep all your extra matches in a large bottle.

New Golden Crop "Harvested"

Leduc Farmers Hit Jackpot In Shadow of Oil Derricks

Looking for some nice, easy money? Ask John Pryzystal of the Leduc district. He'll tell you how: "Just get a farm and grow wheat and alfalfa for 20 years or so to pay expenses and wait for a big company to drill for oil. If the company strikes oil and you own the mineral rights everything will be just lovely from then on."

The catch is, of course, that you have to have the mineral rights. Pryzystal, 41, is not a farmer but is situated just over an oil well. It's a good luck if you can locate and Pryzystal has no have many other Leduc district farmers. EARLY THIS spring an oil company set up its rig and began probing beneath the surface of John Pryzystal's quarter-section for the black gold on which so much of the workings of our modern civilization turn. Because the Polish immigrant who had farmed the 160 acres for 15 years, owned the mineral rights on his property, he began literally to barrel money when the company struck oil early in June.

From June 12 to the end of the month, the 46-year-old farmer received \$300,000 as his share of the oil flowing from the well on his property. His royalties amount to 25% per cent of the value of the oil "mined" on his property and oil is worth \$24.00 a barrel. Under the terms of the lease, Pryzystal has the oil company can drill here more wells on Pryzystal's property and if each is as successful as the original, the Polish-Canadian farmer will be netting slightly over \$250 a day. Currently, the one well on his property is yielding 125 barrels a day, and the value of John Pryzystal's share is \$30,000 a day.

His wife still strongly influenced by his native Polish tongue, John Pryzystal speaks slowly and carefully.

oil nets \$30,000 a day from one well on his farm. Additional wells will bump his income accordingly. At right is a strange scene. A waving field of wheat in the foreground contrasts sharply with a derrick and a cloud of black smoke from a new well that has just started in.

Within a month after the original discovery, the drilling crew, geologists, road builders and production men were converging on Leduc. Some even brought their undeveloped houses and set them up in Leduc's exhibition grounds.

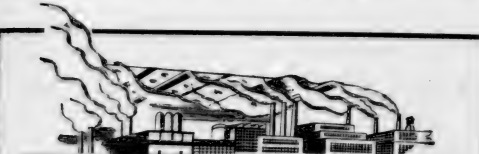
With shopping lists in hand, the oilmen's wives descended upon Leduc merchants. Within a week, fruit stores, which were a "done" item on storekeepers' shelves, were sold out.

Defence Against Careless Smoker

Laminated plastic protects against cigarette burns, stated to have wide application, including interior decoration, vehicles, furniture making, etc. "Plastic" claims for Canada's home manufacturer are resistance to abrasion, acids, and frost. Lenses, hygienic and easily kept clean with damp cloth. 20,000 cigarettes are said to have been stubbed out by visitors on table top veneered with "Formica," yet table remained in finish, unmarked and unburned.

THE COMMUNITY of Leduc has suddenly changed from a farming centre to an oil town. Talk of crops and weather has given way to discussion of the \$41,000 the widow Kate Matychuk received for her quarter, or the \$88,000 paid Bill Sien for his 160 acres, or the \$100,000 given Pete Malysz for his 320-acre half section.

The oil boom is changing Leduc. It was on Feb. 15 the first well blew in on Peter Turtas' farm seven miles northwest of Leduc. Within a day,



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Leduc Forms Solid Bridgehead For Great Oil Invasion of West

To the hard-boiled oilman, Leduc yet remains an enigma, the shining of the well surface long for a return of better fortune for the month and years to come. But this attitude is to follow the breathing new utilization of a genuine producing field at Edmonton's very door.

The following article, written by a competent oilman, is a clear indication that there is an oil field, not merely an isolated and futuristic oil pocket.

Since then several other wells have duplicated the performance of No. 1, with a number of additional wells have started drilling.

These findings have been "unequivocal" in the eyes of a minority of the hard-boiled oilmen, the traders in the stock community of Leduc have been taking a long look at the stock, both solid and liquid, at an unprecedented rate and living space is at a premium. Even in the capital city of Edmonton, some 16 miles distant, the regularity of the grinding bits and the seductive garden of the oil are beginning to feel.

IMAGINATIVE Edmontonians can already see bubble towers and crackling coils growing like mushrooms on a 350 acre tract on their doorstep; they envisage a steadily mounting flood of petroleum products, with an Edmonton credit line, finding its way over the prairie and into the northland to quicken the pulse of farming, mining and aviation; they count the hours until they can look down their noses at Calgary, which once was the oil metropolis of the plains and it will not be long before some brass spirit in the Chamber of Commerce introduces a motion demanding that the nomenclature be changed to read "The Leduc pool in the Edmonton field."

Yet, if an oil man from Texas were to be dumped down in the midst of all this excitement, he would probably be amazed, if not amused.

LOOKING AROUND for the "corpus delicti" he would find several wells each producing not more than 200 barrels per day. He would find a proven area of perhaps 3,000 acres in a future which will stand argument, both pro and con. He would find quite a diversity of opinion as to actually how much oil there is for the taking.

Norman Wells, after the drilling of over 60 wells, claims to have some 25,000,000 barrels stored within an area of 4,000. Turner Valley, with between 300 and 350 wells dotted over its 30 square miles, has produced an average of 4,500 barrels per acre to date. All that is needed to compute the proven reserves of Leduc, with its few wells, is a slide rule and imagination, although it would help to be the seventh son of a seventh son.

Could you blame a man from the country which produces over 2,500,000 barrels a day and boasts around 22 billion barrels of proven reserves, if he refused to turn his back on a spring, when confronted with Leduc?



Walker Taylor, western production manager for Imperial Oil Limited, who has seen a long, weary vigil, successfully clinched by several producing wells in the Leduc area.

A THIRSTY traveller tipped a boy a nickel for drawing him a cooling drink from a farm well. "My boy," he said, "if you had that water in the Sahara you could get a dollar a glass for it." "Yes," replied the kid, "and if I had it in hell I could make a million bucks."

There you have the explanation of Canada's excitement over Leduc, for excitement is actually nationwide.

Except in the earliest days of the oil industry, when masters were working in Ontario and oil was 10 cents a barrel, Canada has been "have not" nation in a petroleum sense. Canadian lay up petroleum products to a greater extent here than any other people in the world, with the one exception being the United States. But the south, yet Canada only contributes one-third of one per cent of the world output of oil.

Canadian refiners are as competent and Canadian refineries are as well equipped to get the ultimate out of a barrel of crude as is the oil industry of any nation. But the 71,000,000 barrels which went to feed those refineries in 1934, only 10 per cent came out of Canadian wells.

FROM SOUTH America, from California, Texas, Louisiana, the Gulf Coast, the Mid-Continent and the Rocky Mountain states came 90 per cent of Canada's crude oil needs. What that meant in transportation dollars and cents to the products obtained from these importations is the handicap under which Canadian industry must labor in competitive markets.

Canadians, while they appreciate the good neighbor policy which makes this influx of oil possible, are not resigned to a role of dependency and are trying desperately to adjust the balance.

The petroleum industry claims to have spent \$7,000,000 in a Dominion-wide search for new sources of supply; 80 per cent of which was devoted to exploration in Western Canada.

The results have hardly been commensurate with the effort. Since 1924 well over 90 per cent of Canada's entire output has come from Turner Valley, which is now a waning asset. At perhaps a dozen wells on the Alberta plains and along the Saskatchewan border oil is being produced, but the combined output is still short of a million barrels annually. Out of an estimated proven reserve, for the whole Dominion, of 72,000,000 barrels, 25,000,000 lies locked up in the frozen fastness of Norman Wells, so remote that perhaps 10 times

that amount would have to be moved before the expense of building pipe lines to bring the oil to the centres of population would be justified.

SINCE 1930 the oil search in Western Canada has been intensified. Fifteen major oil companies and many strong independent companies have grunted neither labor nor expense in their efforts to find new oil. The most modern advances in oil finding have been brought into play and the findings of the geologists and the geophysicists have been followed by the drills.

In the foothills deep drilling, at isolated and inaccessible locations, has been costly and unproductive, on the plains the results are negligible.

That is why Leduc, insignificant though it may seem against a background of the oil industry's global achievements continues to enthuse the Canadian oil man for, "in the realm of the blind, the one-eyed man is king."

Unit February 13, 1941, Leduc No. 1 was only another wildcat. On May 21, Nos. 2 and 3 coming in within hours of each other, anticipation became realization, which was further confirmed by the successful completion of No. 4. Leduc was an oil field!

No. 5, an offset well, was merely anticlimactic.

IF WE are inclined to go all the way to the bottom of the deep end, if we speculate that these Devonian rocks underlie a pretty extensive area and instead that area with a series of possible, if we visualize, devices sprouting from Morrisville to Red Deer, who will begrudge us oil dream?

We have come a long, hard road. Via Delmona of boys differed and bright prospects blazed, Leduc is not the end of the road, it is merely a "rest and be thankful."

The immensity of our task is so great; the difference between a demand of 71,000,000 and a supply of 7,000,000, so vast, that we would be foolish to rest on our inadequate barrels.

Leduc is a "bridgehead" the first invasion lies ahead!

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Edmonton Favored As Key to West

Edmonton is a most favored city. A brief review shows that in the district it serves it has more opportunities for business growth and added population, than any other city of the American Continent. Edmonton grew the most populous mineral of Leduc—oil in the foothills. Huge farming areas surround it. The Alaska Highway.

Huge coal deposits. Natural gas and oil. A railway center. Not a part on the world stage. Splendid location, growing population. Government headquarters. University—and more. Has everything in fact that justifies its bid of the future, if not the present, as the key centre of the west.

Huge Sums Spent On Alta. Forests

The transfer of Alberta's natural resources to the control of the province became effective on October 1, 1930. As the fiscal year periods close on March 31, Alberta's first fiscal year of the new control, 1930-31, is represented in the matter of forestry expenditures by payments made in the latter half of that year. They amounted to \$4,745.40 in salaries and \$24,131.30 in expenses, comprising a total of \$28,876.70. The last full year under Dominion Government control, 1929-30, expenditures were \$45,542.66 salaries, \$85,465.84 expenses, with total of \$131,008.50.

The first full year under Alberta control, 1931-32, expenditures were salaries \$18,343.68, expenses \$42,272.52, total \$60,616.20, of which \$77,026.98 was charged to the east slope. In 1934-35, Alberta passed the Dominion's expenditure in its last full year of 1929-30 by spending a total of \$20,227.58, of which \$118,333.89 was spent on the east slope administration. The total rose to \$20,770.06, which included \$10,862.00 charged to the east slope, in 1935-36, an increase of more than \$100,000 over that of the last full Dominion year. The figure for 1936-37 is taken from the Provincial Estimates.

Information of great interest to everyone comes in the announcement that the Dominion and Provincial Governments have suggested an agreement which will result in an adequate conservation program being carried out on the east slope of the Rockies.

China Example Forest Neglect

Mention has been made of the healthy development and utilization of forests over a long period of years in Scandinavia and Germany. There are other countries, however, where the situation has been the reverse, where watersheds have been denuded to be followed in time by floods drought and desert.

China is perhaps the most outstanding example of what can happen to a country when this type of neglect has been allowed to take place. Marco Polo in his travels many centuries ago described this

vast land of China as one covered by great forests. Pasture lands springing from rich soil were also abundant. In the course of time, however, the forests were cut down for fuel and other sake and the lands were overgrazed. The river which followed was one of devastation.

The mountain slopes surrounding the upper reaches of rivers, devoid of protecting forest cover, have seen their torrents of water into the streams and rivers. Huge gullies were created by this tremendous volume, and gull, gravel, and even rocks were carried into and down the rivers. Erosion of the rich soil of these lands can be seen in our own country. In this particular territory 17,048 villages were affected by the

Electrical Unit

Electrical unit now distributed in Canada will heat a room, cool it, or vent a room. Measures 19 1/2 inches high, 17 inches wide, and 11 inches deep. When set in "heating," it combines reflected heat with convected heat to raise room temperature from 50 degrees to 70 degrees in 15 minutes. When set in "cooling," it offers choice of two different air or a high-velocity fan. Turned on its back with slatted lift to permit use as a table-top unit on the cooking grill it is equivalent of a toasting rack.

Models of 1937 and 1938, 1939 editions. Write either Hamilton or Atlanta for a good idea on your use.

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Fire-resistant and waterproof qualities are claimed for new paint, originally developed in Britain and now manufactured under license in Montreal. "Ramino" may be applied with brush or spray gun on any cleaned dry surface of wood, masonry, paper, etc., yielding polished finish. Suitable for interior or exterior use, available in 1 gal., 5 gal., or 65 gal. drums, in all colors, or as exterior varnish.

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Progressive Science Supplies New Aids

Despite Precision Instruments, Only Drilling Can Prove Oil Field

Oilman get a lot of help in still promises to open new horizons: can plot on a map and then trans- capable of drilling more than three the complicated business of in- of opportunity and progress in the late into lines which show the miles into the earth. eating oil pools far beneath the future. humps, hollows, and other varia- The oil man has even put his

men's earlier lost drilling days. There was a time when men went to work in the oil fields and they were not aware of the word. They looked for places—places where the oil had been trapped. They were not aware of the word. It wasn't until the 1930s that the word came into use. It was then that the petroleum industry began to use the word. It was then that the petroleum industry began to use the word. It was then that the petroleum industry began to use the word.

Within the memory of many thousands of Canadians there was a time when they saw no automobiles, no aircraft, no mechanized equipment which has revolutionized our work

Electric Shutter Saves Photo Time

Electrically operated U.S. camera for portrait photographer eliminates interrupted sittings for each exposure. Release button trips shutter; as shutter blades reach full open position, they "discharge" flash (if one is used); roll of 70 mm film automatically winds, and, within two seconds, leaves camera recycled for next exposure. Eight seconds must elapse between flashes to allow light's power pack to recharge.

New Car Enamel

New auto enamel is applied in unusual way. Put on with powder puff, it dries in an hour; will not streak; doesn't crack, fade, chip, or peel for at least two years, according to St. Louis maker.

the U. S. and thrust up into Canada. Pipe lines carry oil from Turner Valley to Calgary, and one is being built from the Leduc field to Nisku.

The new T-2 type tankers of the Imperial Oil fleet can carry 135,000 barrels of oil—or more than four million gallons—of oil.

OIL STILL RIDES the iron horse, but in specially designed cars instead of in barrels piled on flat cars. Modern railway tank cars hold as much as 8,500 gallons of oil or oil products. Some have heated coils installed to keep products, such as asphalts, fluid. Others are jacketed to keep highly volatile products cooled down for safe transit. More than 6,000 tank cars are used today by the Canadian petroleum industry to transport crude oil and its products.

It is doubtful that even in their wildest dreams the early oil men could have visualized the great refineries of our modern world. In the old days oil was literally "cooked" to produce the desired product. The equipment consisted of iron drums over a wood-stocked fire. The drum was filled with oil and heated until the required product—usually kerosene—had been driven off. The remaining products were dumped—often in a nearby creek, where they sometimes caught fire so that the surface of a stream

OIL REFINING today is a precise mathematical and chemical process. Great units, controlled by automatic equipment and watched over by skilled technicians, convert crude oil into a myriad of useful products. Modern laboratories keep watch over product quality and work unceasingly to better these products and to make them available at lower costs.

The petroleum industry has played a major role in the growth of Canada. It will continue to play a vital part in that growth, for the past 80 years have shown that petroleum and progress are synony-

Printing Is Done Minus Linotypes

Printing from a single sheet of engraved magnesium weighing less than a pound eliminates linotype machines, matrices, and stereotype in production of newspaper, according to U. S. announcement. Composition of body type, as well as head-setting, is done by proportional spacing typewriters. Con-

tional presses, either rotary or flatbed, are utilized, and the lightweight plates are said to make possible greater press speed with less wear and tear. Process permits use of unlimited number of colors.

Your jack knife should not be too large, of good steel, with two strong blades, a can opener, leather punch and a file.

Machine to Rate Quiz Game 'Shark'

Nickel-in-the-slot quiz game propounds five questions: from a selection of 8,000 and projects them on a screen; then tabulates player's rating on both the time he takes to punch the answer buttons and accuracy of choice. U. S.-made machine shows correct answer.

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is turning
to
ALBERTA

Coal

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Natural Gas

Natural Gas (1540 BTU's) is found throughout the Province. 75% of Canada's production is in Alberta. Plentiful supplies for industry and homes at the lowest rates in Canada.

Oil

Alberta produces over 92% of the Canadian oil production from four fields. A recent oil strike near Edmonton gives promise of a large new field, providing even greater supplies of this precious fluid—the lifeblood of industry.

Alberta's riches entwine the picture with all the thought that industry needs. Lush supplies of coal . . . natural gas . . . oil and petroleum . . . salt and tar . . . water power . . . and more . . . are waiting for you . . . and with abundant land . . . all these combine to make Alberta a very significant and important expansion . . .

White Today


The Province in Your Industrial Future

Waterpower
Industry & Gas
Alberta Oil Review

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Alberta's oil production is big business. More than 500 Alberta wells pour out over 90% of Canada's present supply. Productive fields are also increasing. New fields have been proven year after year... the Vermilion field in 1944... the Taber field in 1939... the Lloydminster field actively producing... and NOW a recent oil strike a few miles from Edmonton, has tapped another storehouse of oil, giving promise of a vast new supply of this precious fluid for giving to modern industry. Possessing natural gas and oil... vast deposits of salt and tar... enormous reserves of water power... lavish endowments of forests, fisheries, fur and unexcelled agricultural lands, the Province of Alberta is indeed in a position to offer industrial opportunities that have few equals anywhere.



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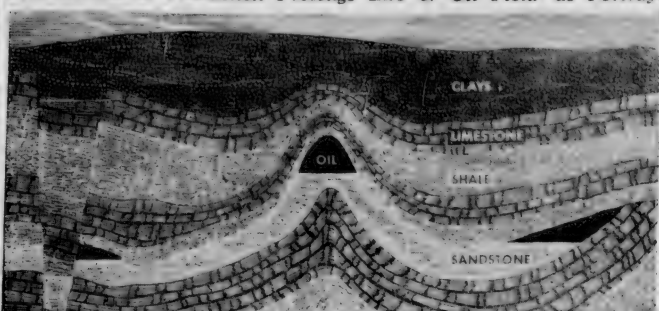
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Best Method of Production Prolongs Life of Oil Field as Portrayed Below



Oil's natural storehouse is in layers of rock that are porous enough to hold liquid and gas like a sponge, and permeable enough so that petroleum may move within it. Kinks, seals in by non-porous rock layers, are necessary to trap rising oil. Shown here are the three main types of oil traps or reservoirs: left, a fault centre, in the middle, an anticline, and at the right a stratigraphic trap.

Day of Gusher Long Past

Conservation Vital Best Oil Recovery

When a new oil well is brought into being at Leduc it is attended as carefully as the birth of a child in one of our modern hospitals.

The day of the Hollywood gusher which ran wild and uncontrolled as it came in is gone. Gushers were exciting, but wasteful. Their waste was not deliberate—it happened when the industry was new and oil men had little experience in controlling production. Today, as at Leduc, control and conservation are the rule in order to make the most of our much-needed oil resources.

CONSERVATION is essentially a matter of taking common sense steps to obtain the maximum production from an oil deposit—not in barrels per day, but in terms of total recovery during the life of the field. Geologists estimate that it takes a hundred million years or more to form an oil pool. But oil is a one-time crop—it can be harvested only once and cannot be replaced by man's effort or industry.

This is why, at Leduc, wells are producing routinely from 125 to 200 barrels per day when their wide-open, uncontrolled flow might reach 1,000 barrels a day. They are being produced efficiently according to the best conservation measures, and not wastefully as were the old-time gushers.

They flow freely only for a brief time just as they are coming in. Gushers of times past involved a much more serious loss than that of the oil that poured across the land. The uncontrolled flow of a new well meant the waste of the natural forces that bring oil to the surface after a deposit has been trapped. The most important conservation measures in the field are those concerned with pressure maintenance.

These are concerned with pressure maintenance.

Nature has stored most precious oil in porous rock formations far below the surface of the earth. It is held in the saturated rock like honey in a honeycomb and might remain there deep in the earth and out of man's reach except that over the millions of years tremendous pressures have accumulated in the formations and the pressures can become carrying, enough to bring the oil to the surface.

In production oil the petroleum engineer makes use of three forms of pressure energy which he calls dissolved gas drive, gas cap drive, and water drive. Dissolved gas drive comes from the pressure of natural gas which is dissolved in the oil itself. Gas cap drive is the energy that comes from the cap of gas that often exists trapped in the earth above an oil deposit.

Water drive comes from water which lies beneath the oil, and which may be under sufficient pressure to push upwards as the gas and oil above it are taken out.

WHEN A WELL pierces a formation containing gas, oil and water, the same action takes place as when the nozzle of a soda siphon is opened. The accumulated pressure seeks to escape and in rushing up the well carry oil with them. The old-time wells released all the pressure too quickly. The dissolved gas drive and the gas cap drive carried some oil to the surface but the carrying force was exhausted relatively soon. Moreover, the water pressure in its turn flooded the well with water and bypassed the oil pockets. In short, the old "wide-open" production left much of the oil locked in the ground never to be recovered because the carrying forces had been dissipated.

The importance of pressure maintenance is obvious because even

under ideal conditions, seldom encountered, only about 30 per cent of any oil deposits can be recovered. In its earth-bound hiding place, a single modern machine of today can recover only about 10 per cent of the oil.

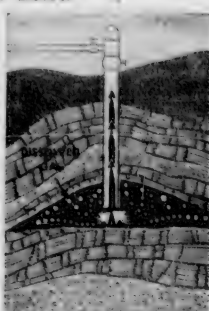
DISSOLVED gas drive by itself is a very inefficient carrying medium. In old fields that relied on this pressure alone, a mere 10 to 20 per cent of the oil resources were recovered. But in a field that produced 100,000 barrels of oil a day, the loss of 70 per cent of the oil would mean a loss of 70,000 barrels a day. In old fields that relied on this pressure alone, a mere 10 to 20 per cent of the oil resources were recovered. But in a field that produced 100,000 barrels of oil a day, the loss of 70 per cent of the oil would mean a loss of 70,000 barrels a day.

In fields where a great cap of free gas lies at the top of the deposit, it is possible to collect the gas as it escapes. The collected gas is recompressed and forced back through an input well thousands of feet into the earth to re-press the oil formation. Engineers call this the expanding gas cap drive.

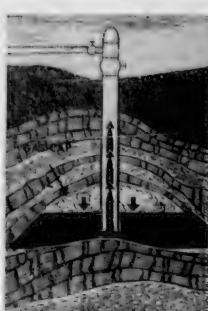
Water drive, under proper control, is a much more efficient agent than either dissolved gas drive or gas cap drive. Under ideal conditions a controlled natural water drive will flush out on the formation most of the oil, and by the time the field is exhausted very little oil will be left below the surface.

In Alberta the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board has been set up to regulate the production of oil and natural gas and to see that the natural pressures of the province will be conserved and produced efficiently.

IMPERIAL OIL'S operations in the Norman Wells field in the Canadian sub-Arctic are an example of controlled production.



Three types of energy-drive may appear in oil fields. Least efficient of these is the dissolved gas drive, shown above.



A gas-cap drive yields more oil. As the gas cap expands, it forces oil into the surface. Frothed gas may be pumped back.



Here compressed water supplies the drive. When production is controlled, the water displaces oil evenly.

Irrigated Areas Swell Production

The basic grains are only a part of the harvest from rich Alberta soil. Feed crops, hay, and other fodder crops netted Albertans over \$3,000,000 last year. The cattle ranches have by no means disappeared. Two million cattle feed annually on lush grasslands, or listen to red label quality in county fairs Alberta feedlots. Dairy herds throughout the province, especially in the mixed farming area around Edmonton, bring Alberta well to the front in the production of dairy foods. Alberta's best population has twice given her the biggest output of any province in Canada.

Don't neglect your cooking. Take time to prepare at least two good meals a day.

and her sheep and lamb population is always well over 1,000,000. But the greatest promise of permanent, varied agricultural development comes from 4,000,000 irrigated acres in the southern part of the province.

Since irrigated areas are independent of rainfall, great success has been achieved in a host of specialized crops. Outstanding are the sugar beets grown on nearly 30,000 acres surrounding the Lethbridge district, about 60 miles south of the U.S. border. There are already two beet processing plants in this area, one at Picture Butte, the other at Hayman, and a third factory is now under construction in the Taber district. From the existing plants over 100,000 pounds of sugar are produced each year, enough to supply

Alberta Great Trade Crossroads

The first requirement of any community is to provide for its own people. Then when local needs are satisfied, the true surplus of goods produced naturally and easily within the community, should be traded for an equal value of other goods which other communities produce in excess of their own needs.

That is the basis of trade on any scale from the individual to the nation. And that is the trade policy of Alberta. Industries, both new and old, are encouraged in every way possible, and home markets are sought first. Then our surplus products are shipped in swell the trade that makes Canada one of the leading trading nations in the world today.

These they go—trainloads of butter, cheese and condensed milk; millions of dozens of eggs, both fresh and powdered; . . . huge quantities of the world's finest wheat . . . world championship prairie and flour . . . coal, oil and gasoline . . . fish, furs and wool . . . livestock and lumber . . . city products and building stone . . . salt and sugar . . . potatoes and poultry . . . and much more . . . out of Alberta's abundance, her gifts to Canada and the world.

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Barr Colonists Like Children of Israel

One of the brightest pages in Canada's short history was written by the Barr Colonists some 2,000 Britishers who settled in and around the site of what is now the border town of Lloydminster in 1803. Like the Israelites of old, the Barr Colonists were truly strangers in the strange land of Egypt for a number of years. The following brief account is a story of British determination in the face of great odds that was finally crowned with victory.—Editor.

When Moses led the Children of Israel toward the Promised Land it marked the end of decades of tribulation, cruel bondage to the Egyptians, physical hardships in the wilderness and mental anxiety that tried the souls of Moses and his followers to the utmost.

DOWN IN THE building border town of Lloydminster, about 274 miles almost due east of Edmonton, a small band of grizzled old-timers, feel today something like the Children of Israel. They have at last arrived in that land flowing with milk and honey.

These are the remaining survivors of a colonizing exploit that claims brightly in British history the settlement of about 2,000 old-timers and their families in what became known as the Barr Colony.

The milk and honey at Lloydminster is scarcely literal. As a matter of fact it has a black, sticky appearance and is deep below the surface of mother earth in some 80 producing oil wells.

The old-timers, original members of the famed Barr Colony, can now afford to chuckle over their tribulations of nearly half a century ago. But at the time it was no picnic.

Take Harry C. Messum for example. He's the owner of Messum's Drygoods Store on Lloydminster's busy main street.

PEERING OUT through his front window he sees a never-ending procession of huge oil trucks carrying the output of scores of producing wells south of the town to the Husky Refining Co. refinery north of the CNR tracks. He

sees shiny new automobiles, carrying oil officials to and from town and the new drilling sites.

Prosperous farmers from one of the best mixed-farming districts in the west, park their cars at the curb as they stop for their feed in the town's many fine stores or conduct business at the banks.

HARRY MESSUM was an original Barr colonist and he's still typically English in speech and manner.

He looks at least 10 years younger than his 64 years. He was a youngster of 20 years when he made the long, hard trek from the railhead at Saskatoon with the other Barr Colonists in 1803.

Others who made that now historic trip who are still familiar figures in and around Lloydminster include Thomas Parr, Jim Brown, Jess Williams and J. S. Phillips.

A majority of the Colonists made the trip of more than 300 miles drawn by oxen, requiring about three weeks for the journey.

SOME, LIKE J. S. Phillips, came to Edmonton by rail via the old Calgary and Edmonton Railway and floated down the Saskatchewan River on a raft with their meagre belongings to the Lloydminster district.

It was a cold, backward spring in

the faraway year of 1803, when the first of the Barr Colonists arrived for Gas Discovery Well No. 1.

HARRY MESSUM shook his head and said that he didn't know what would have happened had it not been for the fact that the Barr Colonists were the best of the best.

Mr. Messum chuckled a little and went on.

"You know the strategy was very good. Those promising the settlement realized that 2,000 Englishmen 300 miles from the railway at Saskatoon and the same distance from Edmonton couldn't get out of the country.

THEY KNEW WE'D have to stick it and that's just what we did."

But despite the cruel hardships of those early days the venture was well worth while.

The Barr Colonists started the settlement of the Saskatchewan River Valley. Although many of the original colonists, like Mr. Messum, who were a hop, skip and a jump away from England, moved to Lloydminster after its founding following a brief period of homesteading, others stuck it out with the building tenacity for which his Britisher is famed. These and their children are now numbered among the most successful and prosperous farmers in the district.

Not a few of the Barr Colonists remained at North Battleford.

THOSE FIRST winters were really rugged. The Colonists lived in sods. Roads were practically non-existent. Often supplies of food ran short. To men and women accustomed to the modern conveniences and to the cheerful noises of the world's mightiest city, the primitiveness and the loneliness were very real.

THE ROYAL North West Mounted Police were the Good Samaritans of those early years. The famed men of the Mounties were always ready to help out in emergencies, to advise and comfort and maintain at all times that which is held sacred by the British the world over, the majesty of the law.

The site picked by the first Colonists for a camp was, significantly, within a stone's throw of what de-

scribed the a head for each person brought in Canada, became the centre of a sea of protests.

After many charges and counter-charges involving his responsibility, the organizer disappeared.

The colony had one stalwart character, however, who was as strong as others were weak in the person of the Rev. George Dexter Lloyd, colony chaplain.

Rev. Lloyd stayed with his charges and like a beaver captain on the bridge of a ship tossed at the mercy of a wild ocean sea, urged the badly disillusioned colonists to stick it out. He himself set a shining example.

A RUDE LOG church was erected and it still stands in the centre of the settlement. Here Rev. Lloyd exhorted the colonists to seek divine aid in their time of tribulation. The colonists, for the most part, took heed of their pastor. They stuck. Now 60 years later, they stand triumphant, the building tenacity of the British having scored

another historical victory over the harsh untamed places of the earth.

No better farming district in Alberta and Saskatchewan exists than the Lloydminster district. No finer people live in either province than these descendants of the Barr Colonists.

Harry Messum gives a very grim picture of the early days of the Barr Colony. He says that he must be given credit for picking one of the finest "strata" in all of Western Canada. Some of us could see it then but it's abundantly clear now. He laid a good foundation for what was to come.

AND NOW oil, its black gold of the mechanized 20th Century, has given the old Barr Colony a new and dazzling future. Some of the original settlers helped in the case of the early Barr Colonists they had many disappointments, and many small fortunes were lost before success was obtained.

The Anglican Church Mission Society became interested.

UPON HIS RETURN to England, Rev. Parr discussed the matter with British government officials. It was finally agreed to try out Parr's experiment and advertisements were placed in London and other British newspapers for 600 suitable immigrants. Families and furniture was to be moved with the settlers and land apportioned by the government of the North West Territories to the newcomers.

So popular did the appeal become that more than 2,000 responded with enthusiasm.

A former troopship, used to transport troops to the South Africa War, was leased to carry the colonists to Canada. This ship was later purchased by the CNR and renamed the S. S. Manitoba.

At Montreal the troubles of the colonists began. Their furniture could not be found. They were assured everything was "being looked after" and their household goods would turn up in due time.

BUT THE FURNITURE never turned up. Rumor was that it had been sold by some high pressure promoters of the scheme.

Parr, who was reported to have



Harry C. Messum, veteran Lloydminster merchant and original Barr Colonist, stands before the old log church in Lloydminster, erected by the late Rev. George Lloyd. The oil church, built just after the turn of the century, is a cherished relic of the stirring early days of Lloydminster.—Photo by Staff.

Russians Protest Sale of Alaska

It has been repeatedly suggested that Russia has been putting out claims that the sale of Alaska to the United States of America was an "illegal" sale. In fact some newspaper reports go so far as to suggest that during the last war an "illegal" nation, the Russian Empire, was the most splendid buy that was ever made, for the purpose of having Russia as the near backdoor neighbor of Canada and the United States would cause much worry to the American continent. Such a situation would mean that Europe has at last invaded the American continent, and so another Russian move could have been created. Every invasion of the American

Engineer Winner Of Coveted Medal

The SAE Western Division Medal for 1946 was presented to Frederick V. H. Judd, powerplant technical engineer, of Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, L.I. The coveted medal, annually awarded to the author of the best paper on aerodynamics, structural theory, or airplane design presented before the SAE meeting, recognized the excellence of the paper, "A Systematic Approach to the Aerodynamic Design of Radial Engine Installations," prepared by Mr. Judd for presentation before the SAE National Aeronautics Meeting of April, 1946.

Continued in past history was made over the Behring Straits and down through Alaska. To even think of handing Alaska back to the Russians is interdicted. However, Europe has at last invaded the American continent, and so another Russian move could have been created. Every invasion of the American



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- 2 Farmers raise more products to be sold in other countries 2.2.2
- 3 There are more jobs in factories, as more goods are manufactured to sell abroad 2.2.2
- 4 We get better values at home, too, for it costs less to make goods in large quantities 2.2.2
- 5 The money we get from our foreign customers helps us to pay for goods they make and we need 2.2.2
- 6 So our factories get the imported materials they must have 2.2.2 like lime, chemicals, fibres 2.2.2
- 7 Some of these materials become blacker-ink, bags, kneadables and other items that help our farmers raise and market their crops 2.2.2
- 8 And we all get a variety of things we cannot grow here, such as tropical fruits, coffee 2.2.2 for our tables 2.2.2
- 9 Or cottons and linens, for our clothes 2.2.2 made for our floors 2.2.2 gasoline for our cars 2.2.2
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Alberta has the bulk of the world's untapped coal reserves. Up in the Mountain Park area, along what is called the Coal Branch, steam coal is mined from open pits with great ease. A huge power scoop is shown during loading operations in the above photo taken at Coal Valley near Coalbrook. The massive Rocky Mountains form a picturesque background. This scene is duplicated many times over.

First Coal Found By Peter Fidler

Coal in Alberta was first discovered by Peter Fidler, in the year 1791, on Hensford Creek, near the present Alberta town of Drumheller. Alexander MacKenzie discovered large deposits of coal in the Peace River Block in 1783, where he found an entire river bank on fire for a considerable distance. David Thompson noted coal in the Edmonton district in 1800 and in 1841 it was being used by blacksmiths who were among the earliest settlers in the district.

The first coal mine, however, was opened by Nicholas Sheran in 1872 on the banks of the Old Man River near Lethbridge, the coal being hauled from there to Fort Benton, Montana, on carts being used as transportation. Again the coming of the railroad spurred the

discovery and mining of coal. But the growth of the coal industry in Alberta was not great until the advent of the First World War. From that time on it has climbed steadily to an annual production of over 3,000,000 tons with a value nearing \$30,000,000. This puts Alberta well ahead of any other coal producing province in the Dominion. Yet the amazing fact is that in 61 years of recorded mining, less than one-half of one per cent of Alberta's known coal reserves has been mined.

A visitor to Alberta, having absorbed the oil figures, the natural gas figures, and the coal figures, begins to feel slightly dizzy. Albertans are hardly warmed up. They will talk for instance about salt, pointing out that in the Mac-Murray salt fields there rests an incredible body of this valued chemical. Established by several salt wells, the field has 500,000 tons to the acre. Under the northern

town of Waterways the bed is 200 feet thick, and only 700 feet below ground. Oilmen, drilling for oil, have passed salt beds without giving them a thought. But when recent drillers in the Vermilion district went through a bed over 500 feet thick, they decided to do something about it. When no oil was found in that particular well, they laid plans to produce salt commercially. A plant in the Elk Point area will thus soon be established. The previous figure of Alberta salt reserves, shown as 30,000,000 tons, will now have to be revised sharply upward.

New Gas Detector

Alarm system for the detection and measurement of flammable gas and vapor air concentration in terms of their explosibility has been marketed by New Jersey firm. Analyzer heads, placed in six to 15 different areas, signal control cabinet as conditions change.

Hand Truck Flies With Cargo Plane

Hand truck weighing only six pounds and capable of supporting 1,000 pounds, can be flown with air cargo and used for loading, unloading, and access to ground; makes handy ladder to hatch of DC-3. Same U. S. maker offers three-section telescopic ladder, weighing 35 pounds, suitable for DC-4.

'Breathing' Fabric Now On Market

United Kingdom fabric is described as "the waterproof that breathes." Outstanding feature is that it not only gives protection against water, wind, and cold, but also allows escape of body vapors. Yarns subintended are given a close Oxford weave to produce a light fabric with minute interstices that close as the cotton weaves when wet. Flooding does not close the pores.

Ample Coal Gives Alberta Trade Future

Industry and its attendant prosperity, increased population have, through the ages followed the mineral coal. That is probably why so many leading industrialists point to Alberta as the province in the Dominion of the future.

Alberta, besides being Canada's oil province is also Canada's coal province, with a reserve estimated at an approximate total of 400 billion tons. Coal means heavy industry. From the Lethbridges and Drumhellers of today will come the Canadian Pittsburghs and Buffaloes of tomorrow.

Alberta's coal can be classified in this manner: Bituminous—50 per cent, sub-bituminous—25 per cent, and lignite or domestic—25 per cent. Discoveries of anthracite in occasional pockets have been made but no commercial quantities under this classification have not yet been found.

While the Alberta coal is of the lignite or sub-bituminous type it is better than the brown coals of Europe which Germany used to such a large extent in her industry. At the very time the Alberta coal fields contain much more coal than the combined fields of Germany and Poland—the fields which led to the growth of the huge industrial populations of those countries.

The bituminous coal areas of the province are to be found at Crow's Nest, Canmore, Nordegg, and Mountain Park. The sub-bituminous at Saunders Creek, Pincher Creek and Pekisko, Lethbridge, Drumheller, Edmonton and other points throughout the province. A glance at a map of Alberta will show you just how widespread these deposits are.

The highest grade beds of the province are perhaps those lying just east of Banff, the deposits in the district of Hensford Creek in the southern part of Alberta and those around the Smoky River in the north. The coal of these three areas emanates from a crinoidal base and is described as a very high grade, low volatile, semibituminous coal. The deposits in the

Carbide Borer

Holes with a length-to-diameter ratio as high as eight-to-one may be precision-bored in steel, cast iron (including the fine grain cast iron), bronzes, brasses, and aluminum alloys by means of new carbide boring bars made of solid cemented carbide.

Simple Process

Simplicity of operation is claimed for multi-purpose automatic machine which microfilms single sheets, magazine articles, bound volume pages, correspondence.

vicinity of Banff are perhaps the best of the Northern Alberta District with the southern terminal in Edmonton.

Alberta's production of coal dates back to the year 1800. In that first year production totalled 43,000 tons, at a value of \$84,132. In 1947 the production of coal within the province had reached a total of 7,734,739 tons, valued at \$22,982,833. The total of coal production from 1800 to 1947 inclusive is given at \$84,132,011 tons valued at \$274,825,000.

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To The Man on The Land



"A Personal Message"

This is a request for greater support for Alberta Pool Elevators in the 1947-48 crop year.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is an Alberta farmers' co-operative organization. It happens that I am chairman of the board of directors. I am a working farmer like yourself. Having been chosen to head this organization, I am doing my best to make it a success.

Every bushel of grain delivered to an Alberta Pool Elevator makes an important contribution to the farm co-operative movement.

The farm co-operative movement is the greatest and most effective effort in self-help.

If you are not a patron of Alberta Pool Elevators, I ask you to be one. If at all possible, deliver your grain this season to a Pool elevator. Let us make this Alberta grain co-operative an outstanding success and a monument to the enterprise, solidarity and co-operative spirit of Alberta farmers.

BEN S. PLUMER,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

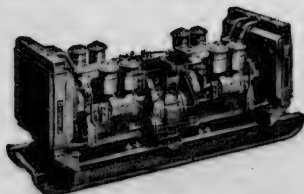
Alberta Pool Elevators

We're Offering You MORE for Less !

MORE Power for LESS Fuel
MORE Power for LESS Weight
MORE Power for LESS Space

with

General Motors 2-Cycle DESELS



800 H.P. "QUAD" OIL FIELD ENGINE

40 to 150 H.P. Models available from STOCK. Prompt delivery on larger sizes up to 600 H.P.

For all types of industrial applications, including oil field engines and Marine engines

Sold and Serviced by

WATEROUS LIMITED

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Phone 35118

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CANADIAN GULF OIL COMPANY

• ANNOUNCES •

That on August 1, 1947
It Acquired All of the Properties

of

GULF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Situated in the Province of Alberta, Canada
and will continue
the operations of its predecessor

• PITTSBURGH

• CALGARY

• TULSA

PITTSBURGH

J. F. Drake, President
E. C. Bothwell, Vice President
H. A. Olden, Vice President and Comptroller
J. E. Nelson, Vice President and Treasurer
P. W. O. Settle, Secretary and Associate Counsel
David Proctor, General Counsel

TULSA

Rush Greenleaf, Vice President
C. B. Cloutier, Assistant Treasurer
E. D. Loupion, Assistant Secretary

CALGARY

John H. Bevel, General Agent
506-7 Lancaster Building

Sticky, Black Petroleum Coke Cousin to Sparkling Diamond

High-purity coke of chemical composition is a source of useful everyday articles is strongly allied to a stick, waxy substance called petroleum coke. From the sparkling diamond to the first cousin to this sticky, waxy liquid it is a byproduct of every modern oil refinery. It is the fascinating story of the petroleum coke, written by an expert of the Imperial Oil Co. Ltd. chemical division—Editor.

Petroleum coke is a fine grey powder from the spark of the distillation process, the dense of thickening and the green of aluminum to the black, black powder produced by the refinery known as petroleum coke. As the petroleum coke is a substitute for the diamond in the use of the coke on the vehicle to improve its performance, because it helps to produce thrust, aluminum, steel, steel, chemicals and many other indispensable materials.

Most of us, when we think of coke at all, think of it as a fuel. We know that when it is used in homes the householder has no ash disposal problem. In the industrial industries, coke is widely used as a fuel because it is high degree of purity, reduces the possibility of contamination the material being used.

But petroleum coke is much more than just a fuel—it is almost pure carbon, and carbon has many uses. Its properties, it conducts electricity, it is highly resistant to the action of chemicals, does not melt, and in chemical combination with other materials, forms the basis for entire industries.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PETROLEUM COKE—The importance of petroleum coke is commonly recognized in a number of ways. It is used in the production of many of the most important materials of modern life. It is used in the production of many of the most important materials of modern life. It is used in the production of many of the most important materials of modern life.

In the average home there are sure to be some articles in which there is coke or which coke has helped to produce. The common flashlight battery and the dry batteries used in some radio are examples. Carbon or graphite, which in many cases is made from petroleum coke, composes part of the "pencil" of these batteries.

YOU PROBABLY sharpen your knives and tools on a whetstone made by forming coke. In the "sandpaper" in your work, some of the particles may be from the same source. And coke is almost sure to have played a part in the manufacture of your kitchen utensils and other household articles.

Coke is one of the many wonderful things that come from crude oil, and in a refinery it can be both a great nuisance and a welcome product. The refinery regards it as a plague in most cases because when it forms in the wrong place it is almost impossible to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

Coke production has the industry and refinery begin after all the gasoline, kerosene, and other products have been removed from the crude oil. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

Coking drums are large vessels that are heated at temperatures of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

ON TOP of each drum is a miniature drilling device, used to drill from top to bottom through the solid mass of coke. Then a hydraulic cutting head is lowered to the bottom of the hole and it spins slowly around, cutting the coke into a fine powder. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

The spinning jet is slowly raised, and the chunks of coke fall from the bottom of the drum into a container which breaks them into small pieces. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

The crushed coke is carried to a bin of water to be washed. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

If the coke is to be used for electrodes, purifiers, or for the production of electricity, this is accomplished by a sophisticated process. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

Some electrical applications of purified carbon articles include electrodes used in electric motors and generators, resistor discs, parts of vacuum tube heater tapers, and electrodes.

THE MOST FAMILIAR use of electrodes is in flashlight batteries and dry cells but they have a wide range of other uses. They are used in the production of many of the most important materials of modern life. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

For the same reason piston rings for compressors handling gases that must not be tainted by lubricating oil are made from coke. Motors to measure the flow of gas, and many other chemical processes use coke. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

The refining of nickel at the Port Colborne plant of the International Nickel Co. of Canada uses large amounts of coke. A mixture of nickel oxide and coke is heated in furnaces. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

The nickel oxide unites with the coke and leaves practically pure nickel for further refining. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

Remember the old acetylene lamps for bicycles and motor cars? Such lamps are no longer common, but acetylene itself continues to be useful both as a chemical and compressed in cylinders for welding and cutting of metals. Acetylene gas is made by a chemical reaction where water comes in contact with calcium carbide. Calcium carbide, in turn, results from the coke. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

CHLORINE is separated from common salt by the action of an electric current that passes through graphite electrodes, called anodes immersed in a salt solution. In this way we obtain a basic chemical that purifies our drinking water, is used in the manufacture of plastics, and is a constituent of bleaching solutions. Coke-base electrodes, or anodes, have a similar function in the treatment of other raw materials from which we get caustic soda, chlorides and many other chemicals.

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Nisku, which was little more than a wheat-lading point prior to the discovery of oil nearby, is now to be the terminal for an eight mile pipe line from the Leduc field. Nisku didn't even rate the importance of a flag pole prior to the oil development.

When coke and lime are united chemically by the heat of electric furnaces, the result is a material which can be used in a variety of ways. It is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

SHAWINIGAN Chemicals Ltd. operates what may be the biggest carbide plant in the world with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year. In 1946 they used 500,000 cubic feet of acetylene gas as a raw material for the production of chemicals.

Another important use for coke is in the production of solvents for grinding wheels, whetstones and coated paper or cloth for sanding. Just before the end of the last century, a Mr. E. G. Acheson was searching for an abrasive that would be better than emery, garnet and sandstone. The hardest known substance is the diamond, which is pure crystalline carbon. Mr. Acheson attempted to convert ordinary carbon into a form and hardness approaching the diamond.

He used a small and crude apparatus from an iron foundry. He filled it with a mixture of petroleum oil and carbon. The carbon was heated to a temperature of 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The coke is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

Several hours later he shut off the current, cooled the fused material and broke it open. The result seemed disappointing until he observed some tiny crystals on the end of the carbon rod.

HE COLLECTED these and found they would readily scratch glass. He had produced the first man-made abrasive—the synthetic diamond compound silicon carbide which he named "Carborundum." The new abrasive was ideal for grinding wheels and for making tiny grinding wheels used in dentistry. At first the price of carborundum was \$800 a pound, but even then it was a much cheaper than the diamond dust which jewelers had used.

The manufacture of abrasives is an important industry. It is a waste of time and money to get rid of. It is a nuisance because it is a waste of time and money to get rid of it.

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ments in the Leduc area to the south. Now all tank cars fill up the little-used sidetracks and soon the village will be an important oil control centre on completion of the pipe line.

Most healthy sign was the prompt reaction to President Truman's appeal to the people and to business to keep prices of essentials down to a reasonable level. Numerous big business organizations offered to cut prices by agreement if they could get immunity from charges under the federal laws governing business practices.

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When the late Herman Telle, now widely known as the "Wheat King," first broke into the world's headlines, few people indeed had ever heard of the Peace River country. To the informed majority, it was a newly settled district somewhere in Northern Alberta. To everyone else, it was a nameless, unexplored land.

The Peace River district was first traversed by white men when Mr. Alexander Macleod sought a route through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. That was back in the last century. The Peace River led Alexander Macleod on the first overland journey to the Pacific. It is the history of the great northwest. Since his time, the Peace River has variously been regarded as the last outpost of civilization—a home of Eskimo and polar-bear hunters, a last frontier of the west, and the Peace River district looked on as one of the most promising agricultural and industrial districts of the continent.

The modern history of the Peace River district starts with the first years after the First Great War. The government of Canada, seeking lands for soldier rehabilitation camps, was persuaded to open up vast tracts of virgin territory, nearly 300 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alberta's booming capital. To the present towns of Grande Prairie, Peace River, and surrounding districts, hundreds of hardy veterans and immigrants straggled for a new life. They had a tough time. While the virgin soil, rich,

black and never before cultivated, produced crops beyond the imagination of any government sales place, there was no transportation to worthwhile markets. It was many years later before the efforts of the provincial government, combined with Canada's railroad men, culminated in a rail route to Edmonton, and hence to the heart of the world. The opening of the railroad brought with it a new life. But even now, when an influx of land values as great as any in the history of western settlement, brought up huge tracts of land, and revived the life savings from thousands of interested settlers. Thousands bought and thousands lost everything they had. Even the soil of the Peace River district could not pay, discounts during the thirty thirties. They were growing championship wheat—and a creditable number of bushels to the acre—but wheat was selling for less than 30 cents a bushel. Added to the freight rates, the world market, and the Peace River district looked on as one of the most promising agricultural and industrial districts of the continent.

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Vast Hinterland of Peace Great Storehouse of Wealth

When the late Herman Telle, now widely known as the "Wheat King," first broke into the world's headlines, few people indeed had ever heard of the Peace River country. To the informed majority, it was a newly settled district somewhere in Northern Alberta. To everyone else, it was a nameless, unexplored land.

The Peace River district was first traversed by white men when Mr. Alexander Macleod sought a route through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. That was back in the last century. The Peace River led Alexander Macleod on the first overland journey to the Pacific. It is the history of the great northwest. Since his time, the Peace River has variously been regarded as the last outpost of civilization—a home of Eskimo and polar-bear hunters, a last frontier of the west, and the Peace River district looked on as one of the most promising agricultural and industrial districts of the continent.

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105,000 H.P. Capacity

Calgary Power Provides Main Alta. Hydro Source

Calgary Power Limited was organized in 1960 and at present the installed capacity of its hydroelectric plants comprises approximately all of the developed water power in the province of Alberta. The company originally only supplied power to the Canada Cement Company at Exshaw. A few years later, however, transmission lines and hydro plants were constructed to supply the City of Calgary. In 1926 to 1930 was the period of greatest activity in the construction of transmission lines throughout the province and at present the company serves directly some 170 cities, towns and villages in Alberta by means of approximately 3,000 miles of transmission lines of various voltages from 132,000 volts down to 6,900 volts serving farms.

These lines now extend from the United States boundary to West-Port 50 miles north of Edmonton and in the central part of the province extend west to the Brown coal fields and east to Maltin, Saskatchewan.

The main sources of power supply are the company's hydroelectric stations situated on the Bow River and its tributaries. There are now five plants in operation having a total installed capacity of approximately 105,000 horsepower as follows:

No. 1—Horsehoe Falls plant on the Bow River 58 miles west of Calgary. Capacity 20,000 hp. Maximum head 75 feet. Completed May 1911. Solid concrete gravity type dam.

No. 2—Kananaskis Falls plant at the confluence of the Kananaskis and Bow Rivers 32 miles west of Calgary. Capacity 12,000 hp. maximum head 74 feet. Completed 1912. Solid concrete gravity type dam.

No. 3—Ghost plant at the confluence of the Ghost and Bow Rivers 32 miles west of Calgary. Installed capacity 20,000 hp. plus 1450 hp station service unit. Head 110 feet. The two main units in this plant are 15,000 hp each and provision was made for the ultimate addition of a third 15,000 hp unit. The dam is 4,905 feet in length with a maximum height of 110 feet. The centre section of 1,700 feet is of concrete and there are 3,200 feet of earth fill dam in the

flank sections. This dam has created an artificial lake covering an area of 2,800 acres.

No. 4—Cascade plant, five miles east of Banff. Completed in 1942 with an installed capacity of 23,000 hp in one unit. The water supply for this plant comes from Lake Minnewanka and originates on a maximum head of 346 feet.

No. 5—Barrage plant seven miles upstream from the mouth of the Kananaskis River. Completed July 1947. Capacity 14,000 hp. head 130 feet. The dam is 2,100 feet long with a maximum height of 145 feet that will form a lake about 30 miles long. This plant will operate by remote control from the Horsehoe plant by means of a carrier current supervisory control system.

In this climate the natural seasonal river flows cannot be depended upon to supply the requirements of the generating stations continuously. Therefore it has been necessary to provide storage reservoirs to augment the supply in the low water period from November to May. The Ghost dam construction provides 74,000 acre feet of storage and the Lake Minnewanka reservoir holds about 350,000 acre feet of water. The original dam constructed by the company at this lake in 1912 raised the normal level 18 feet. The present dam, constructed in 1941, increases the lake-level 65 feet. The water thus impounded can be used at Cascade plant and at three other plants on the lower reaches of the Bow River. In addition to these reservoirs a dam at Upper Kananaskis Lake provides 90,000 acre

Oil Causes Leduc Rail Yards to Boom



Railway yards at Leduc, Alberta, is the scene of much activity as heavy drilling equipment is unloaded before transportation to the Leduc field. Piles of hard-to-get pipe await delivery to drilling sites.

from the C.P.R. yards in the town of Leduc. It has been years since so much activity has been witnessed in the town of Leduc, long centre of a prosperous farming district. 37 miles south of Edmonton

Bright Future For Districts Along Peace

There is still a tremendous amount of exploration to be done in the Peace River district. Several creeks have been found in the Peace River district, long allowed to remain dormant, will have to be developed. But one of the Peace River districts greatest assets, timber, is already being developed. For many years, the thick growths of pine, spruce, poplar, and other trees, were looked upon only as a handicap to homesteaders attempting to farm the land. Today, a thriving lumber industry is utilizing thousands upon thousands of acres of untouched forest lands. To residents of Grande Prairie, the future of the lumber industry promises even more, for recently several interests have been investigating the production of plywood products from the vast northern timber resources.

Not in transportation only more of a worry to the Peace River district. To the early railroad from brings the company's total generating capacity in approximately 10,000 hp.

Invisible Aids

Screening hearing aid is especially useful for women because it is so easily adapted to a hat. Various screen patterns with matching label pins to enable women to match them easily; this transparent device also carries the sound from the ear.

Screening hidden in a woman's hair beneath a man's collar. Another model for women conceals receiver in one earring of a set. Various patterns with matching label pins to enable women to match them easily; this transparent device also carries the sound from the ear.

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Edmonton is on the march!

Oil, mining, agriculture, air and industrial development of tremendous importance is placing Edmonton in the focus of world attention.

During the war years a vast influx of military and industrial personnel, who, impressed with the strategic air location of Edmonton and its situation amid mineral and productive wealth of fabulous proportions, predicted an industrial centre of unlimited possibilities.

Since the cessation of hostilities (and even during the war) the City of Edmonton has been flooded with applications for permission to establish industries and business projects of untold value to the future of Edmonton. At the present time several developments are under way, or have already been completed.

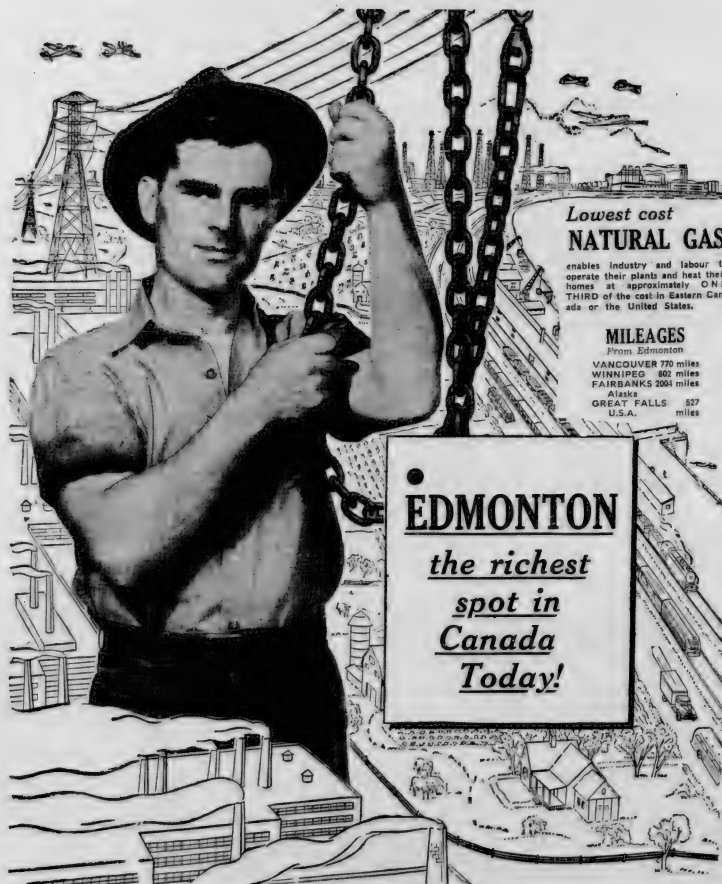
The Toronto Star recently described Edmonton as an area "so rich and immense" as to be capable of making Canada "one of the wealthiest, most self-contained nations in the world." Surely no city in Canada today holds forth more promise of a magnificent future than Edmonton... no one who has dreamed of progress, success and the fulfillment of ambition can overlook the fastest-growing city in the Canadian West.

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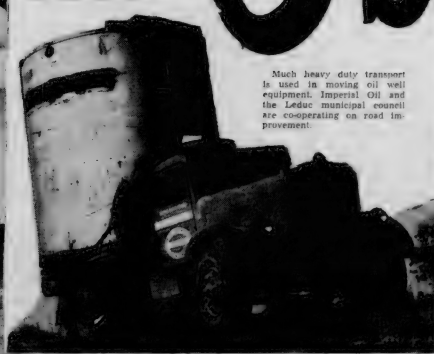
The town of Leduc is situated on the Calgary-Edmonton highway about 16 miles south of Edmonton. Its mayor is L. M. C. Giesy who is now in his sixth year of office. The first mayor of Leduc was C. W. Giesy, father of the present mayor who took office in 1904. Leduc is undergoing a small business boom, taking the form of building and increased transient trade. At the present time under construction was a new modern theatre and an ultra-modern service station complete with coffee shop and professional offices. The population in 1946 was approximately 300 but has grown substantially. Many local business premises are being renovated, water and sewage plants have been passed and work will be started in the near future. Leduc is the centre of one of the best farming areas in the western provinces. There have been no crop failures and at the present time, no farms are available for sale, a point which indicates the possibilities of the land. This section has a mixed population of French, English, German, Ukrainian and Scandinavian. Most farming is mixed farming. This picture shows the activity on the main street.



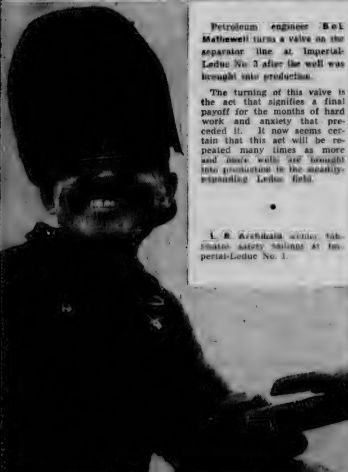
This is a typical scene during early operations at a drilling well in the Leduc field. The tanks build fluid and water. Later on the engines and the base of the rig will be located in for protection against the weather.



When an oil well first "blows" in the oil is contaminated with mud, water and chemicals. Since these would contaminate the storage tanks the flow is turned into a flare and burned for a few minutes until the well cleans itself out.



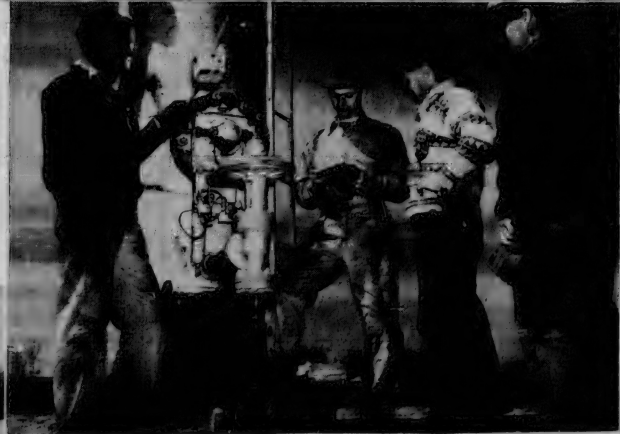
Much heavy duty transport is used in moving oil well equipment. Imperial Oil and the Leduc municipal council are co-operating on road improvement.



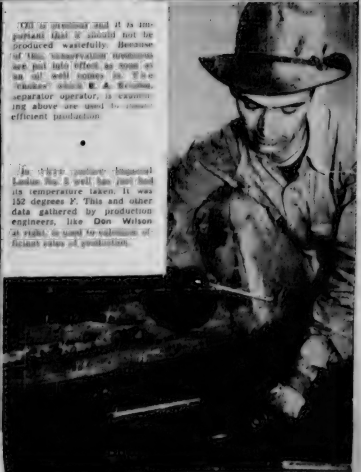
Petroleum engineer Bob Mathewell turns a valve on the separator line at Imperial-Leduc No. 3 after the well was brought into production.

The turning of this valve to the air that signifies a final payoff for the months of hard work and anxiety that preceded it. It now seems certain that this well will be repeated many times as more and more wells are brought into production in the nearby, expanding Leduc field.

L. A. Richardson, utility, takes photo safety drilling at Imperial-Leduc No. 1.



Production men discuss information at the gas-oil separator at Imperial-Leduc No. 3. Left to right are: W. A. Erickson, separator operator, Don Wilson, production engineer,



Oil is produced and it is important that it should not be produced wastefully. Because of this, conservation measures are put into effect, as seen at the oil well shown in "The Tanker" which E. A. Erickson, separator operator, is working above are used to conserve efficient production.

In this picture, Imperial Leduc No. 3 well has just had its temperature taken. It was 132 degrees F. This and other data gathered by production engineers, like Don Wilson, is used to estimate of future value of production.

Carl Kaslar, chemical engineer, and M. Harley, separator operator. Producing wells are "checked" to control and conserve production.

Purebred Stock Noted Far and Wide

Enriched from Agriculture, Gas and Oil Vermilion Looks to New Salt Discovery

Natural gas, blue ribbon stock, and a beautiful landscape add up to property and contentment for the town of Vermilion, which has growing pains at present but it enjoys the muscle coming as a future of rich promise lies beyond the picturesque hills—EDITOR.

The biggest natural gas well in the British Empire, some of the best purebred cattle in Alberta, a predominantly Anglo-Saxon population, plus 52 producing oil wells are four industrial aces up the sleeve of the town and district of Vermilion, 134 miles east of Edmonton.

THE FORTHCOMING is a brief compilation of the physical resources of one of the richest districts in Western Canada, but to the casual visitor it is the beauty of Vermilion's picturesque setting that is most likely to attract the eye.

In Canada can match the scenic grandeur of the town and district. Highway 16 offers an area of wooded hills a few miles west of Vermilion that rise to spectacular heights on each side of the valley of the Vermilion river and contain for about 10 miles east of the town. The river itself is a slow-moving, clear water stream that passes town just to the north and provides Vermilion residents, young and old with hot weather bathing facilities. Oil from the Boreas field, about seven miles southeast of Vermilion, has been the centre of interest for the past three or four years but something else has been exciting the residents of Vermilion of late—the announced intention of the Vermilion Oil Co. to spend several million dollars on developing a big salt bed located 14 miles southeast of the town.

A PROCESSING PLANT for the salt will be built in Vermilion when the company decides to proceed with its project. High development and building costs are believed to be holding back the start. Several hundred persons would be employed after the program is completed.

Production of the asphalt base crude oil in the Boreas field is now dropping in recent months. Total production from the field last July was 12,791 barrels or a daily production of 413 barrels. The field has produced as much as 200,000 barrels in a single month. All production is on pump. Experts predict the field will produce for many years to come at a steady rate but sand and water intrusion has been causing trouble it is admitted.

THE PRODUCING sand structure, at an extremely shallow depth of less than 2,000 feet is not of great width, being about five feet across on an average. It seems likely that improved drilling machinery back to a higher level in the years to come.

The oil is cleaned in the Husky Refinery, just at miles east of Vermilion at Boreas, where sulphur is removed. The cleaning plant, built in 1931, has a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day.

A ready market for all production is provided by the CNR, which uses the cleaned crude for locomotive fuel in the mountain division.

About 12 companies operate in the Boreas field. Most of these are locally organized and administered, so there's a hometown pride in the oil field.

It was in 1927 that No. 1 well of Vermilion Consolidated Wells Co. Ltd. erupted with the greatest flow of oil gas ever unleashed in the British Empire. The well had a preliminary discharge of 75,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

IT IS SITUATED 14 miles south east of Vermilion. But there was more.

Oil was first struck in Boreas in 1927, drilled by the SNV Drilling Co., with J. L. "Whitney" Wilson as manager.

Then followed a steady program of successful drilling until finally 52 wells were on pump. Because of sand and salt water intrusion and other difficulties several wells have ceased pumping entirely but drill engineers are studying the problems and believe they will find a solution. It may be that drilling at greater depth where a thicker oil-bearing stratum may be encountered, is the answer. Perhaps modern cementing of well casings will help. At any rate, geologists who have "worked" the Boreas field say: "Don't sell Boreas short. There's plenty of oil in those Vermilion hills yet."

SEVERAL YEARS AGO farmers in the rich Vermilion district went a little "highbrow" in an agricultural sense. Possibly the fact that Vermilion is the site of the Vermilion Agriculture School, one of the best-equipped farm schools of its kind in the west, accounts for it. At any rate, the residents of Vermilion, because of the ruling passion of the farmers, everybody is going in for short-couraged stockraising. It seems Vermilion district farmers have a lot of blue ribbons fluttering from their prize stock at summer fairs from one end of the province to the other. This is itself is eloquent evidence of the general richness of the district. You don't see Hereford and Angus grazing on run-down farmsteads.

It is an all-around mixed farming district. Vermilion farmers just don't put all of their agricultural eggs in one basket. There is seldom such a thing as a total failure in years when the weather is unkind. THE OIL ROOM has resulted in a few homesteads casting in

Handsome on an almost-forgotten mineral rights.

The last official census established the population of Vermilion at 1,688. For many years there has been a keen friendly rivalry between Vermilion and Lloydminster, some 50 miles to the east.

Vermilion admits Lloydminster has surpassed it in the past year or two. The huge oil finds in the Lloydminster-Blackfoot-Lone Wolf field has increased the population of Vermilion's nearest neighbor by more than 1,000 and the boom is still on the rise. But loyal residents of Vermilion feel certain their town is only temporarily in eclipse to the border center. If the salt bed project were to get the green light it would be a different story, they contend.

Understandable pride in their little town has been somewhat jolted this summer by a sewer and water program that will not be completed before fall.

Streets resemble the trenches in the First Great War, with long red dirt mounds of earth heaped up along the road.

BUT THE RESIDENTS' car stands the meat because it means another forward step.

Unique among large towns on the prairies is the fact that Vermilion offices and homes are steamheated from a central heating plant. Waste steam from the power plant is piped to business blocks and homes, it is of course available.

The real pride of Vermilion is of course the Provincial School of Agriculture. Composed originally of several fine-proof buildings, the site had valuable buildings added during the war years, when the college suspended operations for patriotic purposes, turning the school over as a basic training center for the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

HUNDREDS OF CWACs trained at Vermilion and their stay in the community will long be a pleasant memory.

The Army built a beautiful drill hall and many dormitories on the school grounds. These buildings are now serving useful functions as annexes to the school. The drill hall, for example, is now a farm mechanics building.

N. N. Bentley is present principal of the school and about 200

He's Busy Now



Albert J. Huff, who heads Huff Investments company, which is actively engaged as a result of a crash of business arising out of the oil discoveries in the province.

students are in residence each term.

Home economics courses draw a large complement of girls.

SONS OF FARMERS in the district, invariably put across their farming ventures with just a little more finesse and certainly than do the young men who have not availed themselves of the fine points of scientific farming. Not a little credit must go to the Vermilion School of Agriculture for the great showing of the district in farming enterprises of all kinds.

The town has two hotels, the Brunswick and the Vermilion, a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and a Provincial Treasury building, an elementary school of nine rooms and an intermediate and high school of seven rooms equipped with a laboratory. W. H. Wells, a pioneer resident, operates his flour mill. His son, Art, former Chicago Black Hawk star, has a bakery.

Seven churches would indicate that spiritually the town of Vermilion is very much alive.

THERE IS ONE modern moving picture house and a combination lecture and auditorium is contemplated.

The Canadian Legion Memorial hall is one of the finest in the province, having been recently erected. Vermilion is a strong Legion centre, the home of its provincial Provincial President S. Carl Heebert.

There is a fine 30-bed municipal hospital.

A movement is taking form to build a municipal swimming pool for next summer.

There are many fine stores and

Big Deposits Common Salt In Province

From the days of salt as a food seasoning, as a medium of exchange to the present great commercial uses of sodium chloride is indeed a far cry but there is no getting away from the fact that down through the ages, salt has occupied a most important position in the history of man.

The knowledge that Alberta contains great deposits of this chemical in the northern part of the province has been a well-esteemed fact for years. These deposits are to be found in the Fort McMurray area, the end of steel of the Northern Alberta Railway and near Vermilion.

Some years ago the Alberta Salt Company erected a plant near McMurray for the processing of brine from a well which had been originally drilled for oil. The product obtained was most satisfactory, but the plant found it necessary to close down after a period of three years due to transportation difficulties.

At a later date arrangements were completed between the Alberta Government and a company known as Industrial Minerals Limited for the development of salt at McMurray. A well was drilled by this company at a distance of some 60 feet from the railway. Salt was found at 60 feet from the surface and with further drilling the deposits were discovered to have a depth of 100 feet. This well not only proved a commercial body of salt in the vicinity but also proved the whole area as a definite field, for on different occasions other wells at some distance from the railway had been drilled which

May Build Planes Overseas Plants

Canada's de Havilland Chinook, with orders pending in England, Iran, Belgium, Egypt and South America, may be well on its way to become one of these countries. Negotiations are under way but no commitments have yet been made by the Toronto firm.

were also productive, of similar satisfactory results. The salt reserves in this area are said to be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 tons, making the present production approaches 30,000 tons annually (about 10,000 tons per day).

A potential salt field is located in the Vermilion district but no estimate has yet been made of its reserves.

Common salt, amongst other uses is now regarded as an excellent material for road-making, when mixed with clay, sand and gravel. The mixture—the top three inches or more of the road—is made on the basis of at least two pounds of salt to the square yard. It is then smoothed and sprinkled enough to dissolve the salt and rolled smooth and hard. As the surface dries it sets and stays hard and rain runs off without erosion.

Here's Best Way To Bend Tubing

Occasionally when a mechanic is forming sharp bends in tubing, while making up gasolene, oil or hydraulic brake lines, the tube collapses under the pressure. The following "tip" may prove useful. Take a length of old, inexpensive cable, cast it with grease and insert it in the tubing. The bends can then be formed without flattening the tubing. When you have completed the bending task, the cable can be easily withdrawn.

Motor Remedy

Merely for worn auto motors which shoot oil and foul their spark plugs is promised by automatic jet collar manufactured in United States. Unit screws on bottom threads of ordinary spark plug and the bottom threads of the collar are screwed into engine head. Lin of collar prevents accumulation of carbon deposits on electrodes of spark plug.



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Oil Derricks Enter Leduc Farming Picture



A royalty of one barrel in eight, or 12 1/2 per cent, is paid to owners of the mineral rights. In many cases in Alberta, farmers do not own the mineral rights underneath their land, because the Alberta Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, the C.P.R. and other owners normally sell surface rights only.

A few farmers, where the land was homesteaded during the early years of the west's development, own both mineral and surface rights. The Leduc field is so a rich farming area. The modern windmill and the tall drilling derrick now share the country's skyline.

Huge Coal Resources In Alberta

A royalty of one barrel in eight, or 12 1/2 per cent, is paid to owners of the mineral rights. In many cases in Alberta, farmers do not own the mineral rights underneath their land, because the Alberta Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, the C.P.R. and other owners normally sell surface rights only.

Unique Road To Mountain Glacier Site

Major Fred Brewster, pioneer guide of the Canadian Rockies, a resident of Jasper, who in 1912 first rode with pack train the route now followed by the Columbia Icefield Highway, recently graphically described the new highway. He wrote:

"This new Columbia Icefield Highway has many claims to fame. To construct it through the heart of the Rocky Mountains was an engineering feat in itself. In some sections the driveway is almost 5,000 feet above sea level and part of it was blasted through sheer rock. The Columbia Icefield, over 60 miles from Jasper, is the highest spot of the route and it is the largest glacier area in the world accessible to tourists.

"Imagine you are motoring over this new highway. Even though you are high in the mountains the day is warm. Wild flowers show their bright heads from between patches of snow. You may see Big Horn sheep or mountain goats on a distant ridge. But some 5,000 feet above you again is a new world, everywhere you see a mass of mountain peaks. They are snow-capped and their sides glitter with low-hanging masses of ice—ice alive with veins of fire kindled by the sun."

In addition to the new highway to Columbia Icefield, Jasper boasts more than 200 miles of fine motor highways leading to varied points of scenic interest. To the famous Glacier of the Angel on Mount Edith Cavell, to Maligne Canyon, the wild, rugged rift in the surface of the earth into whose depths a river tumbles out of sight; the Hot Springs of Pucobutas whose curative powers are renowned; and in Athabasca Falls where the mighty river of the same name hurls itself off the shoulder of a mountain into the valley below.

Non-Skid Roasts
Spoke-bottom aluminum tray keeps slippery roasts under control. Assisted by spring-tensioned wire that stretches around base of roast. Arrangement can handle a 10-lb. slab of meat. With spiked insert removed, tray doubles as refrigerator drawer.

Jasper Park The Largest On Continent

Situated in Western Alberta Jasper National Park is the largest national park in North America, containing an area of 4,000 square miles of superb mountain scenery. The park area extends along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and within its southern position lies part of the vast Columbia Icefields, a remnant of the great ice-age 150 square miles in extent. From this immense icecap, lying hundreds of feet thick on the shoulders of towering mountains, in some numerous glaciers that give birth to rivers, the waters of which eventually reach the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic Oceans.

Showspot of the new interpark highway, at the mouth of the Athabasca Glacier at Columbia Icefield, is within the bounds of Jasper National Park, the portion of the highway from Jasper in this point having been recognized as a historic landmark since the summer of 1908, two years prior to the official opening this year.

Mountains in Jasper National Park, a vast area of peaks many of which left their snow-covered more than 11,000 feet above sea-level, consist of some of the most rugged ranges running from the southeast to the northwest. The remarkable folds, upheavals and faults in the rock strata are visible everywhere in the park, as are the evidences of erosion caused mainly by the revelation of glaciers which at one time filled the valleys.

corner of the park is the broad, sun-drenched, Watflood, Stette, Mal- valley of the Athabasca River, which is fed by its main tributaries, Indian Rivers.

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It is said that mountains are good for men. The above scene would indicate that they are good for women too. Captivated by the surrounding grandeur, a tourist party fails to "drink in" the scenery along the

Development Of Plastics New Prospect

Albertans believe that one of the brightest spots in their future may be the development of the plastics industry. Coal, oil and gas are the basis of the industry, and these the province has in abundance, along with nearly every other raw material required for the manufacture of all types of plastics.

To her deposits of kerosene, Alberta hopes to attract manufacturers of fine chinaware, perhaps English firms who have been bombed out, or who are beginning to exhaust their own sources of raw materials. To her coalfields she hopes will come vast chemical industries,

based on the distillation of her coals. Arising out of her great agricultural industry, Albertans expect a host of processing and by-products plants to become established. These will have the advantage of cheap fuel and cheap power, for spotted throughout the province are no less than 34 possible large power sites. Power rates are low now, and will be still further reduced as development proceeds.

Of late, the industrial Mohamed has shown an increasing tendency to go to the mountains of raw material, and certainly in Alberta the mountain is there. Another tendency is that toward establishing industry away from the great industrial areas, in places where exist responsible, home-owning, productive labor. This will be to Alberta's advantage, for she has many thousands of these kind of workers and plenty of room. There is also, of course, the North: the fantastically rich areas beyond Alberta's boundary where

Jasper-Banff Highway. The peak directly above the car is famed Mount Edith Cavell, named in memory of the heroic British nurse who gave her life in The First Great War.

gold, radium and uranium are mined. It will play a great part in the prosperity and development of the province. Already, mining and exploration companies are being formed by Albertans and financed by money raised in Alberta, whereas until recently the companies were formed and the money raised in Toronto and Montreal.

For all these reasons, then, Alberta feels she has a great deal to offer industry, and she is determined that industry will be told about it. It may well be that Alberta will be the next industrial area to develop on the North American continent. Albertans think so, and they have reasons aplenty.

Air Show in Fall

The 1st National Aircraft Show will be held on Navy Pier in Chicago November 1-6, it was announced by General Oliver P. Echols, president of the Aircraft Industries Association of America, sponsors of the event.

Will Spray Village In Mosquito War

The first complete spraying of a community with DDT from an airplane is soon to be undertaken at Thorncrest Village, Ingleton, Marshall M. Post, president of the association which manages the village, announces.

"The heavy spring rains are certain to produce a bumper crop of mosquitoes," Mr. Post said, "and our plan is to nip the threatened invasion in the bud and blanket every inch of the 100 acres that make up Thorncrest."

Walter Leavens, of Leavens Brothers Air Service, will fly the spray at an altitude of 75 feet and lay the spray in 50-foot swaths. The new-type water solution of DDT is to be used. This leaves no oil film on cars or houses, a disadvantage of other types of solution.

Leduc Find Important

Lower Cost for Oil New Hope in Alberta

By Hon. N. E. Turner
Minister of Lands and Mines

Canada has a definite oil supply problem. Approximately 10 per cent of the Dominion's requirements in oil that at present is produced from Canadian territory. The balance is imported, some of it from a considerable distance and at much cost.

Very heavy transportation costs appear for many prairie areas which are remote from adequate supplies. An outstanding example in this respect may be offered in illustration regarding Saskatchewan's total oil needs for last year. There were 200,000,000 gallons of crude oil. Of this amount only 14,000,000 gallons came from domestic fields. The balance was imported by tank cars from the United States over distances ranging from 500 to 2,100 miles. When Turner Valley supplied this area freight rates averaged only 15 cents per gallon. These have now risen to as high as 4.5 cents per gallon with 3.5 cents at an average.

THE NEW LEDUC field, so close to the capital city of Edmonton, is a partial answer to this problem. It is not yet known if this economically productive area is the second major field as long sought. Established, however, is the fact that the first well drilled are major producers, an eighth is practically assured of commercial production and a ninth being also apparently assured of coming into the same category. This is the record of only seven months operation in the field. The discovery well coming in on February 12. The oil recovered is of a high quality and daily production from each well is satisfying in quantity. The situation is definitely encouraging.

The discovery was made by Imperial Oil Limited after carrying out an extensive search for this vitally needed product over a period of many years.

The search on their part has been continuous since 1917. It has represented a slow, difficult and expensive undertaking. The total cost of exploration and test drilling is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. Exploratory wells drilled have totalled 125 with a total drilling depth of 170 miles. Turner Valley and Norman Wells have proved the only successes for this long and strenuous endeavor until the discovery of the Leduc field.

THE COMPANY has been responsible for approximately one-half of the geological and one-third of the seismograph work that has been done at present, eight geological, four seismograph and one gravity meter parties are in their employ. Costs for this type of work are also heavy. The operations of a seismograph party

Busy With Oil



Hon. N. E. Turner, president minister of lands and mines, who has been in Edmonton as a result of the great oil discovery in Alberta.

There is helping to determine the extent of the productive possibilities of the Leduc field. The only way in which this much needed information can be secured is by the drilling of test wells. These

Steady Progress At Lloydminster

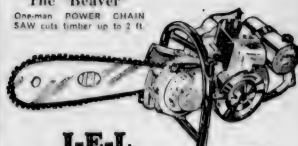
Starting in 1938, the Lloydminster oil field has increased its production from 340 barrels in 1938, to 20,000 bbls. in 1940. This oil is recovered at the shallow depth of around 1,500 feet and has a gravity of from 19 to 40 A. P. I. During 1940, 16 more wells have been added to the producing list.

Work is being watched with intense interest and with every hope that success will crown their efforts. Meanwhile production is continually increasing. The oil recovered is clean with a gravity around 40 degrees and of a desirable quality.

In the close of the year the contributions from Leduc and the growing field of Lloydminster will have helped considerably to halt the decline which Alberta has had to face in recent years in her oil production. It is needless to state, may be helped entirely and, in the not too distant future, change to increase which will become more and more substantial as time passes. In the present economic crisis, such an achievement should carry a very special value.

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Actual photograph of oil well coming into production in 1942 in the Edmonton area.

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In the excitement of the oil boom most people lose sight of the great part that the story of Edmonton and other Alberta cities. Nearly everyone simply takes a look and is in awe of the story of the development and utilization of Alberta's great fields of natural gas.

Centuries ago when boring wells for salt, the Chinese discovered natural gas seeping from these wells, 2,000 feet deep, was delivered through bamboo pipes for evaporating salt brine and for domestic purposes. History records many instances in Asia and Europe where internal fires blazing from fissures in the ground were worshipped by the peoples living in the area.

In 1795 George Washington dedicated as a national park a tract of land in West Virginia, containing a burning spring.

Natural gas was first put to domestic use on this continent after a well was drilled to a depth of 27 feet at Fredonia, New York, in 1861.

After hearing reports and rumors of natural gas seepages in Northern Alberta, the Government of Canada in 1867 ordered a general gas well at Pelican Rapids, on the Athabasca River, approximately 165 miles north of Edmonton. A large flow of gas was encountered at a depth of 800 feet. The well burned wide open for 15 years before it was successfully capped.

A few years later two oil wells were drilled in this district and strong flows of gas were struck at the same depth. It was proposed to pipe gas from this field to the City of Edmonton but owing to the development of the Winnipeg field, some 100 miles from the city, much closer to the point of consumption, the project was abandoned.

THE YEARS between the discovery of gas at Pelican Rapids and the service of the citizens of Edmonton in 1923, presents a long and costly story of exploration, negotiation and litigation. The city adopted the policy that it would supply natural gas as a municipal undertaking. In 1912, the city spent considerable money in obtaining a report on the Viking field, but the citizens refused to approve a by-law authorizing the expenditure of money to acquire or develop the property.

In August, 1914, a group of citizens entered into an agreement with the city to test the area and drill one well known as Viking No. 1, the results of which were uncertain. The next 12 months saw two by-laws submitted to the city for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the well already drilled and for further development. Both by-laws were defeated by a large majority.

The Northern Alberta Natural Gas Development Company then made a franchise agreement with the city and took over the Viking field on November 16, 1915. Within two years of obtaining the franchise, this company had expended several hundred thousand dollars discovering and developing a natural gas deposit in the Viking field capable of supplying all the requirements of the city at that time.

BY THE TIME the company was ready to construct a pipe line to Edmonton, the cost of pipe, labor and freight had so increased as a result of World War I that it was absolutely impossible for them to supply natural gas to the city at the price agreed upon as far in November, 1915. In 1918, the city admitted that circumstances beyond the control of the company had prevented its supplying natural gas to Edmonton. The next few years were ones of protracted negotiations between the city, the company and the board of public utility commissioners of the Province of Alberta. These negotiations were finalized by an order issued by the board on November 1, 1922, fixing the rates for domestic consumers at 46 cents per thousand cubic feet and for industrial consumers at 30 cents.

The company was then faced with the task of finding money to launch a project estimated by the board of public utility commissioners to require over \$400,000. Subsequent negotiations resulted in the formation of Northwestern Utilities Limited on May 28, 1923, which company acquired all the assets of the old Northern Alberta Natural Gas Development Company. This company then let a contract to Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis Inc. of New York, to construct and operate the system for one year. E. G. Hill, their representative, was appointed president, general manager and chief engineer. The work undertaken was the installation of a natural gas system ultimately intended to serve 10,000 consumers in Edmonton and 500 consumers in Totfield, Riverview, Holden, Bruce and Viking.

The construction of this system conceived in June was by no easy matter. It was fully realized that as frost is usually in the ground by the first week in November, the system would have to be constructed with all possible speed and a minimum of delay. Steel mills were overladen with pipe orders and immediate deliveries could not be arranged. American, Canadian and Scotch mills were called upon and the work program had to be built around the pipe delivery dates. Close supervision of mill production, constant checking of shipping dates, arranging for special trains to meet the ships from Scotland, were only a few of the problems which had to be faced and overcome. The first one-half mile of pipe was delivered on July 6, 1923. The pipe was cut and joined on July 25. Spills of bad weather resulted in further delay. The shortage of labor, due to the harvest demands, presented a serious obstacle. Despite these difficulties, the job was completed and the mayor and city officials lighted a natural gas torch on the 100 street bridge on November 1, 1923.

Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc. operated the system for the next 12 months. On August 31, 1924, H. H. H. realized as president Mr. C. J. Vornish, formerly city manager for the City of Edmonton, was appointed, president and managing director of the company.

Utilities Chief

extended its pipe line system to the Kinross system in order to supplement the supply from the Viking field. The company owns 20 wells in this field, 19 of which are operating and have been connected to the production system.

The total daily output flow capacity of the entire Viking-Kinross field is 443,200,000 cubic feet.

In 1927 two additional wells belonging to the company, along with five drilled by other companies were tied in to the Northwestern Utilities field line system. In addition, Northwestern will drill and connect four new wells.

It is felt that this field, reported to be one of the largest if not the largest in Canada, assures the company of an ample supply of natural gas for many years to come.

THE ORIGINAL transmission line laid in 1923 from the Viking field for the City of Edmonton consisted of 7.5 miles of pipe. Because of the increased demand in Edmonton, it was necessary to commence a second pipe line which was done in 1929. This second line was completed in 1943, providing two complete transmission systems between Edmonton and Viking-Kinross. A third line was commenced in 1943, constructed of which is being continued this year. When this is completed, the city will have three transmission lines between it and the producing area, an added safety factor and assurance of continuity of supply.

The company's distribution system in Edmonton for the most part is known as a low pressure system, gas being piped direct from the mains to the customer at the pressure of utilization. In some of the outlying sub-divisions of the city and the towns supplied outside of Edmonton, a medium pressure system is used, the pressure carried in the distribution mains being five pounds. Under this system, each customer has a house regulator to reduce the pressure to approximately four ounces.

The gas is transmitted to the main regulating station at the end of the transmission line on the outskirts of the City of Edmonton. Here the pressure is reduced to 30 or 40 pounds and measured as it flows through intermediate pressure belt line which loops the city.

Along this belt line are located several regulator stations where the pressure is reduced to approximately four ounces and fed into the low pressure distribution mains. Every year a considerable amount

of repairs and maintenance is carried out on our main lines. Along the transmission line test holes are dug for the purpose of examining sections of the pipe in order to determine where replacements are considered necessary. Lines are submitted to very thorough annual pressure tests. During the winter months these lines are patrolled by a line-walker, whose duty it is to discover and report any leaks that may develop.

THE gas from the Viking-Kinross field is practically odorless. In the fall of 1932 the company, after exhaustive study of the problem, commenced the odorization of this gas. This practice is followed for the purpose of detection of leaks both on the consumers' premises and in outside mains and service lines.

EDMONTON IS THE most northerly city on the North American continent to be served by a natural gas company. The company's expansion since its organization in 1923 has been continuous. In 1923 the company served 1,800 customers and sold 15,300 MCF of natural gas, with an operating revenue of \$893,145.71. At the close of 1948, the company served 23,378 customers with 8,878,822 MCF of gas and

Alberta Awaits Investor Settler

valued at between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000, and also noting that the trade turnover is \$200,000,000 for wholesale sales and \$300,000,000 for retail sales. Alberta, in close proximity to the great north-western with all its undeveloped natural resources and years and that the total product of the province is in the spirit of confidence, a value of \$200,000,000 for manufacture, the settler and investor, turing industries is at present. With modern means of travel,

Reflecting on the fact of the already progress throughout the years and that the total product of the province is in the spirit of confidence, a value of \$200,000,000 for manufacture, the settler and investor, turing industries is at present. With modern means of travel,

A high pressure transmission line was run to Vegreville, a distance of 184 miles from the main Edmonton-Viking line.

By serving Vegreville, the company added 440 natural gas consumers to its system.

In 1943 the company considered the extension of its system from the Edmonton-Viking transmission line to the City of Red Deer, with a view to serving that city as well as the City of Wetaskiwin and the towns of Camrose, Ponoka and Lacombe. In that year a survey was conducted for a transmission line right of way. Due to the difficulty of obtaining materials and the shortage of labor, the project was held in abeyance during the war years. In 1945, however, it was decided to definitely proceed with the construction of this system. Franchise negotiations were commenced with the cities and towns concerned and were completed. Surveys of the citizens were conducted with a view to ascertaining the prospective number of customers. On December 31, the first load of pipe was received for the transmission line. During the winter of 1945-46 the pipe was strung along the right of way and construction of the line was commenced early in April 1946. By the end of the year the transmission line had been completed to within 10 miles of Red Deer. All of the distribution systems had been completed with the exception of Red Deer. One hundred and four miles of transmission line were constructed; 1418 services had been installed by the end of November and 1035 new customers were burning natural gas for the first time.

IN 1947 THE transmission line was completed into the City of Red Deer, the distribution system was laid and gas was turned on in that city in the latter part of August.

By the end of this year, it is anticipated that the construction of this extension to the company's system will have added approximately

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YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

Having located strong prospects in Yukon, Thompson Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd. is now in the process of developing the same. The company has been in operation for the past 20 months, and has been successful in securing all necessary permits and licenses to develop the same. The company is now in the process of developing the same.

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Minister Declares

Coal Remains Vital To Alberta's Future

By Hon. N. E. Turner.
Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines.

At a time in our province's history when the dominant character on the natural resources stage is oil, the minor players are apt to be denied due credit. Because of its non-sensationalism and its demand for glamorizing, coal is all too often completely taken for granted, relegated to the background and ignored. However, coal has every right to submit a claim for recognition and attention of the best proof of this.

Consider, for example, last year's production figures. Almost 9,000,000 tons of coal, valued at over \$10,000,000, were produced in Alberta. The value ratio is even more vivid for each barrel of oil produced. The value ratio is even more vivid for each barrel of oil produced. The value ratio is even more vivid for each barrel of oil produced.

On the basis of these figures, the coal reserves of Canada's coal fields are in Alberta. The estimated total of reserves at present accessible in the province is placed at 46 billion tons. Perhaps most amazing of all is the fact that somewhat less than one-half of one percent of the available reserves has been mined in the past 87 years.

Alberta's coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years. The coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years. The coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years.

Alberta's coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years. The coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years. The coal reserves have been mined in the past 87 years.

Alberta Rich In Production From the Soil

Named after the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Louise, Alberta, a former Governor-General of Canada, Alberta, prairie and foothills province of Canada, although comparatively young, has reached a stage of mature development which would do credit to many an older province or state, and its possibilities are unlimited.

In an area of 283,000 square miles, with a population of around 800,000, little more than three persons to the square mile, there is an abundance of agriculture, mineral, forest, fisheries, and power resources which provide a substantial basis for development on an unprecedented scale. In addition there are scenic and other attractions of mountains, lakes, rivers and streams which lure tourists and fishermen annually in large numbers. As big game hunters from all parts of the world flock to the province's coal fields, so do the thousands of acres of the province's coal fields, so do the thousands of acres of the province's coal fields.

Predicts Growth



G. W. Curtis, Industrial Commissioner of The City of Edmonton.

who is a busy man these days as heads of industrial firms strive to obtain sites in this city.

are occupied and cultivated. 20,000,000 occupied but not cultivated and 20,000,000 not occupied. Farm homes number 100,000 and the rural population is approximately 500,000.

the south of the province in areas centred around Calgary, High River, Pincher Creek, Macleod, McRae, Claresholm, Nanton and Vulcan, wheat growing and cattle ranching predominate, with a considerable acreage in irrigation crops which include sugar beets in the Redwood area and vegetable gardens around Brooks. In the central portion of the province, diversified farming is the chief feature. This is centred around Edmonton, Red Deer, Camrose, Hinton, Vegreville, Wainwright, Leduc, Oils, Ponoka, St. Paul, Stettin, Three Hills and Wetaskiwin. This same holds good for the northern portion of the province with the inclusion of forestry production. Large farms, areas are to be found in the south around Peace River, G. N. Prairie and Athabasca with lumbering on various scales being carried out in all areas north, west and east of Edmonton.

Products of the farm, wheat, coarse grains, dairies, livestock and poultry have won many championships and prizes at international and other exhibitions and the success gained have been due mainly to individual enterprise, fostered by agricultural education and encouragement from the provincial government.

The value of the agricultural production for 1945 was approximately \$100,000,000 and in 1944 it was over \$400,000,000. These look huge sums when compared with the figure of \$16,000,000 in 1906 and show in no uncertain manner the spectacular progress made in 40 years.

If lost in unknown territory, find stream and follow it down. It will generally bring you out near habitation.

Coal By-Products

Now Important

Hydrogenation of coal might perhaps be regarded as the most important of future industries. It is a process carried out on a large scale in Great Britain, and which may, at a future date, be successfully operated in Alberta. The coal beds of the Saunders Creek and Colquhoun areas are considered most suitable for this class of processing due to the fact that they are sub-bituminous in classification and possess a minimum of 30 per cent volatile matter. Light coal of the plains of a certain type and possessing sufficient volatility can also be successfully subjected to the hydrogenation process.

The day may eventually come when this new industry will also become possible in Alberta to serve as a valuable and powerful ally to Alberta's oil industry. Should this materialize a tremendous increase in the development of Alberta's coal areas will come as a result.

It is food for thought when one listens to official estimates which leave little oil content recoverable from Alberta's coal a little figure sufficient for the entire world's needs for many centuries to come. Also, it is well to remember, perhaps, that Germany, in the face of all predictions to the contrary, did increase her synthetic production of oil from coal from 1914 to 1940, and by the end of 1940 per cent hydrogenation of coal, which also offers other commodities besides oil, is a question which obviously cannot be lightly dismissed.

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BIRKS

SEWING IN OUR STORES FROM LEAST TO MOST

Huge Gas Supply

Continued from Page 21

ately 2,600 cottages in the five new communities around. The capital cost of this entire project was approximately \$1,500,000.

Southwestern Utilities Limited is anxious to have the lowest rates on the Alberta American contract. With an approximate two-thirds of the rates the company charged its customers, even on its existing system a record of frequent downward revisions, even during and after the war when the costs of practically every other commodity were increased, considerably.

As mentioned previously in this article, the old Northern Alberta Natural Gas Development Company Limited was permitted by the board of public utility commissioners to charge 40 cents per thousand cubic feet for domestic consumption and 30 cents for industrial consumers. When Northwestern Utilities commenced operations in the city of Edmonton in November, 1932, the rates charged were 40 cents for the first 60 MCF, falling down to 30 cents for all over 100 MCF. In June 1934 the board of public utility commissioners approved a rate increase from 40 cents to 45 cents for the first 60 MCF, with corresponding increases down the rate. This increase was resisted strenuously on July 29, 1935, and the rate was dropped to 45 cents for the first 60 MCF with corresponding increases down the rate.

From time to time the rate was reduced. At varying intervals, until in September 1941, a domestic rate schedule was established. The rate for the first 4 MCF or less the consumer paid \$2.00 per month and 25 cents per MCF for all additional consumption. At the same time commercial and industrial rates were established for consumers whose consumption did not exceed 10,000 MCF on the basis of a fixed charge of \$10.00 per month and a commodity charge of 25 cents per MCF. Consumers whose annual consumption exceeded 10,000 MCF on the basis of a fixed charge of \$25.00 per month and a commodity charge of 25 cents per MCF. In November 1941 another industrial rate was approved for those whose annual consumption exceeded 30,000 MCF, with a fixed charge of \$10.00 per month and a commodity charge of 15 cents per MCF.

In June 1938 a further reduction was approved by the board for the domestic consumer on the basis of the customer paying \$2.00 per month for the first 4 MCF or less than 25 cents per MCF for all excess.

This means a saving to the natural gas consumer in Edmonton and the towns lying between this city and the Viking field of approximately \$20.00 per annum.

Since 1934 the average unit cost to the consumer has fallen by 20.3 per cent for each 1,000 cubic feet sold. When the upward trend of all other commodity prices is considered, the companies fees that it is justified in using period of this record.

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities in 1939 it was apparent that the gas supply to the centre of many war communities, Army and R.C.A.F. training centres, was the fact was that the emergency rationing gas was 60 per cent of the normal supply. The saving of the gas supply was a very real and important factor in the war effort.

Drilling Comes High to Oil Firms



Just one oil derrick costs a fortune. The one shown in the accompanying diagram is not the derrick rig used to the field but its main parts add up to a total of nearly \$15,000. Drilling costs are not included and the cost of erecting the derrick itself is not enumerated either. Truly the money spent on bringing in a new oil producing field is a staggering gamble.

Small Fortune Required To Purchase Drill Rig

The diagram shown on this page could be classified as required reading for anyone who is toying with the idea of drilling an oil well in his back yard. It shows the cost of the various parts which go to make up a modern drilling rig.

All together, the costs of the parts shown here and other tools to be included in the drawing add up to \$15,000. What is more, this is a relatively inexpensive rig, used to drill what oil men call "medium-depth" wells such as Leduc. Bigger rigs such as that which penetrated to more than 12,000 feet at Stollberg, cost around half a million dollars.

Anyone who still feels like doing a spot of drilling shouldn't forget that the rig is only the initial cost. Often the cost of drilling exceeds the cost of the rig itself. Drilled the Stollberg well cost a million dollars and, of course, there is more than an even chance of the well being dry. It was at Stollberg. And if anyone feels like doing a bit of exploring for oil in their backyard in the hopes of finding a producing well, they can take a look at what the search for oil has cost one company to date in the west.

By the time that Leduc No. 1 came in, Imperial Oil had spent in the neighbourhood of \$17,500,000 in exploration alone. This business of looking for oil is an expensive proposition.

Brandon Seeking Customs Office

Brandon's request to have its municipal airport declared a port of entry for the benefit of American tourists was turned down according to advice received from Ottawa.

The city council was not satisfied with the decision and through J. E. Matthews, local M.P., will make representation that it would like to have a direct inconvenience to will be spent during 1942.

NATURAL GAS is used by many industries and plants, not only for heating purposes but also in the process and in the production of the various products. These include: household gas, gas, laundry, dyes and chemicals, and other products.

At the present time the senior officers of the company are E. W. Bowness, chairman of the board, H. B. Miller, K.C., president, Julian Garrett, vice-president, F. A. Brownie, executive assistant to the president, F. A. Smith, controller, R. C. McElverson, general manager, D. K. Yost, secretary, J. B. Whelan, treasurer, B. W. Piffard, general superintendent, F. G. Imier, transportation superintendent, H. W. Francis, purchasing agent.

The board of directors consists of E. W. Bowness, H. B. Miller, Julian Garrett, F. A. Smith, T. A. Brownie, F. H. Russell, R. Martland, H. W. Francis and A. D. McElverson.

It can truly be said that the city of Edmonton is a natural gas city with natural gas being used in the great majority of industries and many types of industry. Northwestern Utilities is proud of the part it plays in the development of this rapidly growing community.

British Aerocar Is Well Fitted

Makers of "Aerocar" British-made flying car of the air set out to "do away with all those petty things you resent in a car, but tolerate in a plane."

Gasoline pipes are barred from the inside, thus allowing smokeless exhaust pipes are fitted above the fuselage for the sake of quietness. Plans are free to six cent minimum, will put down in some 40 yards, cruise at 141 miles at 65° of engine power, the range varying according to the load from 300 miles to nearly 1,000.

Lodge at Jasper Biggest of Kind

Since its opening, Jasper Park Lodge has grown from a modest group of tents and cabins to become the world's largest and most outstanding bungalow summer resort. It can accommodate more than 600 guests. Its 18th hole golf course has been ranked among the first 10 in the world and its Torem hole golf tournament every September is one of the outstanding tournaments of the Pacific northwest. Its tennis courts are of championship quality. It has an exceptionally large, open-air heated swimming pool. Situated on the shores of lovely Lake Beauvert, it is headquarters for trail riders and motor trips into the vast alpine regions of the park, for fishing trips to such famous lakes and streams as the Maligne and Athabasca, for summer and winter skiing on the glacier near Maligne Lake. It has achieved its distinction without losing any of its charm and picturesque character, and is a place where the convenience of the modern is provided by its first-class hotel.



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Canada's Resources Minister Sees Great Future for Alberta

By Hon. J. A. Glen, M.C.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

The lure for oil that has challenged the adventurous spirit of men for ages past is finding tangible expression in the eventful developments under way near Edmonton and the town of Leduc. In this agricultural section of Alberta, more than 100 miles distant from the nearest other producing oil field, a new and apparently important source of supply of crude petroleum is being disclosed.

In the huge area under lease by different companies, drills are more than 5,000 feet through overlying strata into the Devonian limestone have already encountered oil in commercial quantities in several wells and present programs call for the drilling of many more wells. The field itself, and the

while surrounding region is to be found. The developments have aroused the interest not only of the people of Alberta, but of Canadians as a whole. For, as they well know, Canada imports 90 per cent of its crude petroleum requirements, and production from Turner Valley, the Dominion's principal source of output, has been declining at a serious rate since 1932. This explains the urgency of the developments. The import figures given elsewhere in this article add emphasis to this urgency.

THE LEDUC discoveries are the latest in a long succession of events that have marked the colorful history of Alberta's oil industry and that dates back to 1859 when George M. Dawson, an early discoverer of the geological survey of oil in commercial quantities in several wells and present programs call for the drilling of many more wells. The field itself, and the

In the archives at Ottawa, was a pioneer, but the leading roles in the early years of the industry were played by A. W. Diamond, his nephew, Charles Dinningman, and to a lesser extent, Downing, and Baring.

The early events with which these men and others were associated are now largely forgotten, but they had the cumulative effect of arousing the interest of the people of Alberta in the oil possibilities of the province, an interest that has withstood the weight of many discouragements, mainly perhaps, because mingled with it is a realization as typical of the people of the west.

Though at times this interest reached unwarranted heights, as was the case in 1914, when the discovery of small quantities of oil in Turner Valley gave rise to a short-lived "boom," it has played a vital role in furthering the development of Alberta's oil resources.

FOR A WHILE prior to the late war the Turner Valley field supplied most of the needs of the Prairie Provinces. Its output reached a peak of 30,000 barrels in 1918, but at that critical stage of the war, production commenced to decline. The field apparently passed its zenith, and at a time when the need for oil had become almost desperate, this decline followed. This and other sections of the foothills and on the coast brought a measure of success, but the total output of these wells has been far from sufficient to offset the decline from Turner Valley. In the meantime production has been rising and the two factors

Boosts North



Hon. J. A. Glen, federal minister of mines and resources, who has visited the vast hydro-electric power of Yellowknife where the Dominion government is spending large sums to increase the supply of power for the many mines combined.

has been mapped that appear to be favorable for the accumulation of oil, but aside from producing fields most of the mapping has been a reconnaissance study. Still only partly determined also are the possibilities of the bituminous sand deposits of the McMurray area.

Long before some of these potential sources of oil supply are actively explored it is possible that processes for the conversion of coal, natural gas, and certain other fuels into synthetic "liquid fuels" will have come into fairly common use. If so, Alberta has reserves of coal that are amenable to this process. In fact, from the revenue viewpoint, it is the coal mines that have made by far the greatest contribution to the province's mineral output in 1936. The value of this coal production was almost four times as great as the value of crude petroleum output in 1936. The coal year according to recently revised estimates, Alberta possesses about 48 per cent of the total recoverable coal resources of the Dominion. In the lower foothills alone there are sufficient reserves in the producing mines to last for 100 years on the present scale of operations. This should be noted, does not include resources that would be available by starting operations at new sites contiguous to present mines, or those which would be available with additional railway construction. Although this bit contains most of the important coal reserves of Alberta, the coal formations underlie most of the southern half of the province.

MAKING, however, rather than reserves, are the fundamental problem of Alberta's coal industry and is a problem that offers no easy solution. AWARE OF THE opportunities for mineral development in their own province, the people of Alberta have long realized also that they are in a position to benefit to an increasing extent from mining and related activities in the Northwest Territories. They have evidence of this in the growth of business in Edmonton resulting largely from these activities. Now, when they turn their attention northward, they find even greater reason for optimism, for there has been a very significant quickening of the pace of mining activities in that vast section of Canada since the end of the war. Exploration companies and syndicates with years of experience to draw upon are busily engaged in the exploration and development of prospects and in the examination of claims that were staked a few years ago. Some of the gold mines that were closed during the war are again in production and a few others will soon be added to the list. At the Giant Yellowknife property, at present the largest potential producer of gold in the Territories, preparations for production are well advanced, and the mine will likely be producing within a year.

The indications are that the Yellowknife and nearby areas, where most of the gold development is centered, will receive increasing exploratory attention during the next several years. They are the most readily accessible sections of the Northwest Territories and the only metal-bearing sections that have been mapped and are being actively explored. As mineral development proceeds in these sections prospecting will likely spread out to other sections, and thus over a period of years other mining camps will probably be established. It has been fairly typical of the growth of mining in other areas of Canada in the meantime a great amount

of geological and topographical mapping will be required to pave the way for such development. And in this connection it may be noted that only six per cent of the Northwest Territories has been covered by geological mapping on a scale, and to desired mapping, only one-tenth of one per cent. This year, the department of mines and technical surveys, has 11 field parties in the Northwest Territories, 12 of which are engaged in geological mapping, and one in topographical work. In 1938 it is expected that a somewhat enlarged program of field work will be undertaken.

TO ADD MINING categories in the Yellowknife and bordering regions, this Dominion Government has been making considerable expenditures in various projects, among the more important being the development of hydro-electric power on Slave River. This will provide the power, largely generated by the mines in the district. Another is the construction of an all-weather highway from the railroad at Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River settlement.

The discovery of oil in the Leduc field, south of Edmonton, and the expansion of mining activities in the Yellowknife area, are already of substantial benefit to the people of Edmonton. With its adjacent coal and natural gas resources, and its position as an Air Transport base, the future of the City and its industries should be assured.

Oil in the West From results already obtained in the Leduc area and elsewhere in the Alberta oil field, it is evident that many of the independent Oil Companies participating in the search for oil, are in a position to find it. Consequently, shares of these companies present interesting, speculative opportunities to traders. We have made an eight-page pamphlet entitled "Western Canadian Oil", and published it in a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "Western Canadian Oil". Traders in these companies' shares will find this bulletin most useful in appraising prospects. A copy will be sent free upon request.

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Edmonton

Oil and Mining Axis of the North

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Expands in Alberta

British American Oil Co. Ready For New Demands

Today more than ever before, Alberta and Western Canada are dependent on petroleum products for the maintenance of their economy. The rapid mechanization of farming, together with enormous increases in the mileage of automobiles, buses and motor transports which have grown out of the improvement of Western roads, have created a tremendously increased demand for petroleum products.

But agricultural needs and the fact that the province has no oil fields of its own, have created a demand for petroleum products which has led to the development of a wide variety of petroleum products developed to meet the exacting demands of domestic operations.

Plans Program



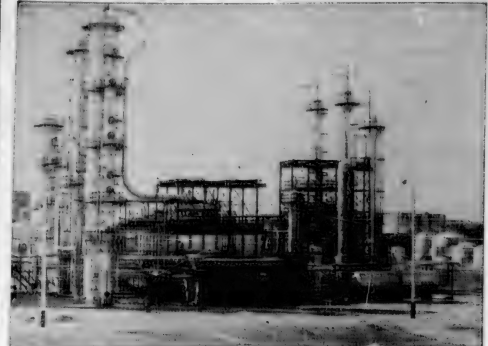
J. G. Gannon, executive vice president of the British American Oil Co. Ltd., here is outlining a development program for the company's expansion in Alberta.

THIS CONTINUOUSLY increasing demand poses a major new task for the oil industry. Meeting the demand for petroleum products requires increased manufacturing capacity. Distribution facilities—service stations, storage tanks and bulk distributing depots—must be expanded. Transportation equipment—pipelines, tank cars and trucks—must be extended sufficiently to ensure prompt delivery of facts and (products) wherever they are required. But if this equipment is not to be a hindrance to the steadily rising demand for petroleum products, the industry must also be able to obtain increased supplies of raw materials—crude oil.

The discovery and development of the Leduc oil fields adds greatly to the developed natural resources of Alberta and promises much toward the further industrialization of the province and the overall economic well-being of Western Canada.

One organization which has been

British American Calgary Oil Refinery



The British American Oil Co. Ltd. refinery at Calgary, which is a \$200,000 plant addition has been brought into production to permit the manufacture of virgin asphalt, utilizing Alberta's heavier grades of crude oil, such as are obtained from the Lloydminster field. British American is also spending several thousand dollars on expansion to facilities in Edmonton.

In the van of economic development in Western Canada is the British American Oil Company. During the depression years it was prepared for the increasing mechanization of Western agriculture by constructing refineries strategically located at Moose Jaw and Calgary to serve the great grain farms of the prairies.

British American financed the first crude oil discovery well in Turner Valley and followed this by building an absorption plant there. More recently at Turner Valley it has developed the first reprocessing unit in Canada for re-forming waste natural gas to the fuel.

NOR HAS expansion been confined to production and manufacturing. The friendly, familiar sign of the big "B-A" rose over a rapidly expanding network of service stations and farm distributing depots throughout the prairies and in British Columbia, matching the relentless growth of the west that advanced Alberta's frontiers into the great northland and opened the rich farmlands of the Peace River valley. In the north, Edmonton, always burgeoning with activity during the war through the construction of the Northwest Staging route, became the nerve center for a new northward thrust against the last frontiers separating Alberta from Alaska. In the construction of the Alaska Highway, B-A was called on to play a special role. B-A storage tanks were installed to provide exclusively for the petroleum needs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the highway pushed forward. The company's highly developed marketing facilities in the west provided a tremendous advantage in meeting these special problems posed by the new highway's lanes across 3,600 miles of virgin territory.

To each of these specialized tasks B-A has brought the benefit of its long experience in manufacturing a broad and diversified range of petroleum products, together with its nationwide reputation for quality, backed by the trained chemists and engineers in British American research laboratories and refineries.

This year, B-A has again extended its plant and equipment in Alberta. A new unit added to the existing refinery equipment at Calgary has just come into production which can utilize some of Alberta's heavier grades of crude oil in the manufacture of virgin asphalt. This will not only provide increased supplies of asphalt but will greatly extend the range of asphalt products, permitting the construction of better roads.

AT EDMONTON the company has again this year expended \$200,000 on new facilities and extending the size of its branch there in order to take care of the rapidly expanding needs of the Edmonton area.

Just as Alberta citizens have shown their confidence in British American by their investment of more than \$700,000 in the common stock of the company, so B-A has in turn invested more than \$2,000,000 in Alberta. . . . a capital return in the province of more than 10 to 1.

B-A's faith in the future of Alberta and its people continues to be shown in the company's plans for further investments in the development of the province's natural resources.

With exploration spurred on by the very successful results obtained at Leduc, B-A hopes to do its part in continuing the development of crude oil resources in the

City Far South Of Frozen Area

Alberta's capital, the city of Edmonton, geographically lies northeast of Alaska. At first thought it would seem to lie far to the north. This of course proves nothing, except perhaps that more emphasis might well be placed on the global aspects of our geography. Were this done Alberta's important position with respect to world trade and communication in this new age could be more fully understood. It began some 20 years ago when world-wide flights stopped at Edmonton because it was on their way. It grew more apparent when Alberta was thickly shadowed by American planes winging to the aid of Russia during the last war. Now it is inescapable as major air lines begin scheduled flights between the old world and the new. . . . by way of Edmonton.

Here is involved a new conception of geography. . . . the most significant since Columbus insisted that the earth was round.

In width, the province varies from 400 miles to 180 miles measured along the Montana border. From west to east, the topographical changes in the country are equally marked as those from south to north. Alberta's western boundary, to a point north of Jasper is the Great Divide. First, great peaks fling snow-covered tops into the sky. They gradually give way to gentler mountains, then to rolling hills, and finally to prairie or parkland plateaus. In Alberta there, one has mountain scenery famous the world over: one finds prairie-land as fast and seemingly endless as Kansas; one may travel for hundreds of miles in forests—spruce, jackpine, fir and tamarac; river systems may be followed from the west to east or from the north to the Arctic; one may even enjoy the ballads of Drunkard where

on the east and west by longitudes 110 and 120 respectively excepting where the Rocky Mountains cut deeply into the south west corner of the province, and is peopled by 70 and 40 respectively and about 800,000 persons.

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3,595,115.45	In 1946 476,892,397.00

In full stride throughout 1946 Official Statistics for the year covering all companies operating under Dominion License showed Wawanesa.

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Fairbanks-Morse Co. Expands in Edmonton

Because Edmonton is moving up steadily to the position of capital of a new industrial empire of the north, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd. has prepared to cope with expanding needs by making this city one of its own company capitals.

Although the Fairbanks-Morse firm is long established in the Dominion, Edmonton was, until the first of this year, merely a branch office under the guidance of eastern head offices at Vancouver and Regina.

A magnificent new building of concrete and steel, built between 1936 and 1937, has been acquired by the company, and the new headquarters of the company are now housed in this building.

THE GROUND floor and basement take up 21,000 square feet, and the second floor, which is the main office floor, covers 11,000 square feet. The new building cost approximately \$100,000.

The company's expansion in Edmonton is a direct result of the fact that the company has decided to place its main office in the city, and to keep pace with the industrial growth of central and northern Alberta.

It has been announced that the company will be making a large investment in the city, and that it will be making a large investment in the city, and that it will be making a large investment in the city.

UNTIL RECENTLY, the company's main office was in Vancouver, and its branch offices were in Regina and Edmonton. Now the main office is in Edmonton, and the branch offices are in Vancouver and Regina.

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Firm Expands



Mr. J. B. Ball, general manager of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., is shown in a portrait. He is a man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera.

Cheques Endorsed By New Machine

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd. has recently acquired a new machine for endorsing cheques. This machine is a new model, and it is designed to endorse cheques in a more efficient and accurate manner than the old machine.

Compound Resists Oil in Circuit

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd. has recently developed a new compound that resists oil in a circuit. This compound is a new invention, and it is designed to resist oil in a circuit in a more effective manner than the old compound.

MR. BALL

Mr. J. B. Ball, general manager of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., is shown in a portrait. He is a man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera.

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Columbia Icefields Are Scenic Marvel

The Columbia Icefield in the Canadian Rockies is one of the most stupendous sights in the world. The largest accessible glacier deposit on the North American continent, south of the Arctic, it covers itself in splendid dunnage over 10 square miles of mountain area, and from its breast countless life pours forth to give being to streams which, choosing three separate pathways, nurture three great rivers, each flowing to a separate sea.

The entire route of the 186-mile mountain Jasper-Hawthorn highway, from the apex of Jasper Park south to its southern terminus, runs through wild and gorgeous

Columbia Icefields Glorious Sight



Rich in agriculture, minerals and oil, Alberta has another precious resource, the grandest scenery in the world. The North American tourist is just finding out what Alberta has to offer in the way of scenic attractions par excellence. In the scene above, a motor tourist threads his way along the Jasper-Hawthorn highway, through the fantastic Columbia Icefield. Massive Mount Athabasca towers in the background.

From there the road climbs gradually to timberline. Following the Sunwapta to its source, the highway enters a vast amphitheatre hemmed by giant peaks. Diadem and Wapiti with over 12,000 feet, Mount Stutfield, 12,220 feet, and Mount Kitzbaw, 11,590 feet, whose walls rise sheer to the lofty crest—sky-shattering peaks whose gleaming crests provide a promise of the beauty that is to come.

Out of this great bowl there seems to be no escape for the road. Its way appears to be blocked by an impenetrable wall of rock but it eludes this barrier by switch-backing through the forest and emerges in present in all its startlingly realistic and incredible splendor, the Columbia Icefield.

The campaign for faster train schedules has already borne fruit, in the world. The North American tourist is just finding out what Alberta has to offer in the way of scenic attractions par excellence. In the scene above, a motor tourist threads his way along the Jasper-Hawthorn highway, through the fantastic Columbia Icefield. Massive Mount Athabasca towers in the background.

Airports "Shrink" As Planes Grow

Many Canadian cities are being caught short with airports that cannot handle the larger airplanes now being delivered and soon to go into service with TCA.

Montreal, Calgary and Ottawa's Uplands airports are not adequate for the four-engine DC-48, and this type of airplane is to be used on domestic routes, these cities will not be points of call for the airplane.

Fields mentioned in the Ottawa report as having runways measuring up to the required standard are: Dorval (Montreal), Malton

Trudeau, Greenwood Field (Winnipeg), Lethbridge and Vancouver. These fields, bare, or soon will have, runways 2,800 feet long, whereas many major airports at present have runways only 4,000 feet long.

When and how the Montreal field will be enlarged, any final report, is up to the Department of Transport, which operates the field. The same situation exists at Lethbridge, where the longest runway is 4,000 feet—useless in good weather, but too short for regular DC-48 use.

Similarly, a North Star type of plane has landed on the Calgary field, where runways are described as being "200 yards too short."

Stain Remover

Permissible remover is rubbed on spot, leaving white dry powder coating. After a short time, say 15-20 minutes, this coating "lifts" the dirt out of the fabric, and powder and spot brush off together. Claims it is effective, nontoxic, harmless to hands and fabrics, won't leave "rings," requires no wash for application.

Art for Butter

Four hundred pounds of butter are made into 2,000 individual butter patties in an hour by a U.S. machine, which incorporates and ornaments each patty. Available in two models, machine is aimed at restaurants, butter jobbers, and wholesalers.



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EDMONTON

GROWING with EDMONTON For Over 43 YEARS

Early in Edmonton's modern history Heintzman & Co. Ltd. opened a store in this city and since that time we have continuously expanded and improved our facilities to bring to successive generations the benefits of a thoroughly up-to-date music store giving a complete service in all things musical. As a result many thousands of Edmontonians and residents of Northern Alberta are today the proud possessors of the superb Heintzman piano or other musical instruments of established reputation and quality.

**OUR NEW
BUILDING**
... is now under
construction!
Today workmen are busy extending our store back to the lane and remodelling the interior and upper storey.

Work is being planned such a way as not to impede the normal conduct of our business.

When completed, the store will be almost completely rebuilt and be among the most modern in Canada with greatly extended facilities.



**OUR FAITH IN
EDMONTON**
is being demonstrated by the large investment we are making to serve this growing city efficiently—both now and in the future.

Heintzman & Co. Limited have a long tradition of association with Canadians of every part of Canada.

Therefore a Heintzman built has been known in Canada nearly a century ago. Today the third and fourth generations of the descendants are actively engaged in building Heintzman pianos. Their activities will be, and always has been, the perfection of the instrument which inspired Mr. Heintzman's vision.

Members of the Heintzman family supervise every phase of the building of this superb instrument... from selection of materials to the consummate craftsmanship that invests the Heintzman with its nobility, line and durability.

The perfectionist tradition of the Heintzman family is active today. It remains your assurance that this instrument will continue to honor the owner and the list of celebrated artists who have chosen Heintzman as their piano.

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Northwestern Utilities Limited

Serving More than Twenty-Three Thousand Customers in EDMONTON and Eleven other Cities and Towns in Central and Northern Alberta

from the

VIKING—KINSELLA GAS FIELD



Shown on Left
is the
Northwestern Utilities Limited
NATURAL GAS
Transmission System

The Company's business has consistently expanded for many years, as is shown by the following:

Year	Customers	Gas Sale in M.C.F.
1934	10,675	2,476,409
1939	12,419	3,512,339
1940	12,685	4,936,712
1941	12,816	4,421,112
1942	14,047	5,252,085
1943	15,571	6,400,081
1944	17,517	7,142,817
1945	19,967	8,509,367
1946	22,376	8,876,832



Ditching machine digging ditch, preparatory to laying Natural Gas transmission pipe line



Pipe wrapping machine operating on transmission line extension to City of Red Deer, Alberta.



NATURAL GAS SERVICE



Westglen High School

Service Clubs

Arts Building, University



Air View — Part of Edmonton's Shopping District

The Great Western Garment Co. Edmonton

A NEW INDUSTRY

moves into Northern Alberta!



• BULK STORAGE PLANT •

Has a capacity of 30,000 gallons and services from 300 to 2,500 homes. Similar plants have now been installed in Edmonton, Camrose and Ponoka.

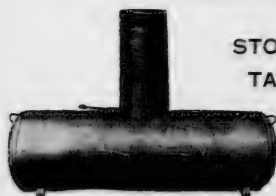


• SERVICE TO CONSUMER •

The service truck operating between the bulk storage plant and consumer tank, services Algas at regular intervals without any inconvenience to the householder.



This transport truck is used to supply the bulk storage plant with Algas.



STORAGE TANKS



The above storage tanks are installed above or below ground on the consumer's premises and contain a supply of from 100 to 1,000 gallons of Algas from which all cooking, heating and refrigeration appliances are serviced.

FOR INFORMATION SEE YOUR LOCAL ALGAS DEALER . . . HE WILL BE PLEASED TO EXPLAIN HOW YOU CAN ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF ALGAS.

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ALGAS

"Gas Beyond the Pipelines"

Algas (PROPANE GAS) what is it?

ALGAS is a gas which comes from Petroleum wells, washed and compressed to a liquid, to bring it into your home conveniently and safely, WITHOUT EXPENSIVE PIPE LINES. THIS GAS is much higher in quality than natural or manufactured gases which flow through city gas mains. City gas is usually rated at approximately 550 to 1300 B.T.U.'s (British Thermal Units) per cubic foot, whereas ALGAS is rated at approximately 2500 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot.

SEE YOUR "SELECTED ALGAS DEALER" and have Algas and equipment installed now, before winter sets in. Avoid the discomforts of uneven heat and hard labor.



MODERN INDUSTRIES
CAMROSE & STETTLE, ALBERTA



Every aircraft now in use the world over can put down and take off from Edmonton's great modern airport. The Edmonton airport can handle everything from a Piper Cub to the giant B-29. Above, a huge four-engineer deluxe airliner, of the type flying by way of Ed-

Great Air Network

CPA Provide Northland With Deluxe Plane Service

Northern air transport on Canadian Pacific Air Lines is today deluxe, complete on many of the system's routes with the finest twin-engine aircraft, radio facilities on the ground and in the air, uniformed captains and first officers, stewardesses and highly-trained ground personnel.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, though founded as recently as 1942 through the consolidation of 10 northwestern air routes, in the spring of 1947 operated a fleet of 38 aircraft over 5,570 miles of licensed routes, with 55 aircraft captains and approximately 1,300 employees in all. Sixteen Douglas DC-3s, all but one of them being 28 passenger machines, and four C-47 amphibians are among the planes now winging their way on regularly scheduled flights formerly undertaken by bush pilots. In addition, nine Ansons and five Hudsons are employed on aerial surveys.

To the early pilots must go the credit for opening up the deep north, and making it possible for the modern network of CPA that replaces the bush flying which not so long ago meant that air travel in Canada's northland was more often than not by small ski plane, or seaplane, on a "by guess and by God" system of navigation, with the pilot probably filling in north from Edmonton into the vastness of the Northwest Territories—by Simpson and Norman Wells and "down north" to Alaskah, inside the Arctic Circle at the mouth of the great Mackenzie River. The



GRANT McCONACHIE, youth president of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, who was himself one of the pioneer bush pilots who opened the great northland to modern aviation.

A quick look at CPA's routes shows frequent service between Vancouver, Nanaimo, Sandspit and Prince Rupert. From Vancouver airport two big twin-engine planes take off daily for Prince George, B.C., and on to Fort St. John to connect with northbound planes out of Edmonton on their way to Whitehorse, Y.T., with connections for Dawson City, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Other ships fly north from Edmonton into the vastness of the Northwest Territories—by Simpson and Norman Wells and "down north" to Alaskah, inside the Arctic Circle at the mouth of the great Mackenzie River. The

Dear River country has a daily service, and regular services are maintained from Edmonton to Fort Smith, Yellowknife, and on to Port Radium and Coppermine on Coronation Gulf.

FARTHER east daily services are operated from Regina through Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert to North Battleford. From Winnipeg planes head north to Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon, and east to the rich mining properties of the Red Lake area; service is provided from Kenora to Red Lake and from Sioux Lookout to Red Lake, Pickle Lake and the surrounding country.

From Montreal main line air-

craft fly to Quebec City and on to the Saguenay industrial area, across the St. Lawrence to Mont Joli, and on to the pulp and paper town of Bale Commes on the north shore. Quebec Airways, a subsidiary of CPA, also has twice weekly service further downriver to St. John's, Antigonish and Natashquan, and operates on a weekly basis during the winter to Blanc Sablon, Labrador, from the shores of the barren Straits of Belle Isle.

It was during the 1930s that many of the "bush" routes which later went to CPA were born, encouraged by such developments as the discovery of oil at Fort Norman, N.W.T., the rapid growth of the great goldfields of northern Quebec and Ontario, and the first "gold rush by air" to the rich Red Lake area of northwestern Ontario. During the depression years of the 30s the airlines had their ups and downs, but survey work continued and new lines were put

into operation, notably in British Columbia and the Yukon.

MEANWHILE the Canadian Pacific Railway Company maintained an active interest in air transportation. Back in 1920 it had subscribed \$250,000 to the newly-formed Canadian Airways Ltd. In the summer of 1930 the railway made a survey of the privately-owned airlines of the Dominion, which were found to be, in many cases, in a classic condition, with destructive competition taking place in several areas and services and staff being duplicated and even striped. States had been reduced to below operating costs, and the industry was fast sinking into a hopeless situation.

During the next ten years, with governmental approval, the Canadian Pacific acquired practically complete ownership of all private airlines in Canada, which resulted in 1932 in the organization of the present Canadian Pacific Air Lines.

Executive officers of the company are in Montreal, with W. M. Neal, the chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company also serving as chairman of the airlines. G. W. McConachie, a veteran of north-western flying, is president and chief executive officer, and the general manager is H. W. Ryan, with headquarters in Winnipeg. C. W. Binks, general traffic manager, is also in Winnipeg, as are T. W. Stern, general superintendent of maintenance, and C. N. Sawie, superintendent of pilot training. W. A. "Wop" May, the director of Northern development, makes his headquarters at Edmonton.

LITTLE is known of the part the Canadian Pacific played in organizing and operating the war-time transatlantic bomber ferry routes, which were turned over to the Royal Air Force Ferry Command in 1941. Completely untried, the ferrying of planes across the Atlantic was entrusted to the Canadian Pacific in July, 1941. On November 10 of that year seven Lockheed Hudsons took off from Newfoundland and landed in Britain 19 hours later. Planes were ferried in ever-increasing numbers

until the termination of the contract in July, 1945.

During the war Canadian Pacific Air Lines also played a major part in the successful operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training plan. Six air observer schools were operated on a non-profit basis by the company, flying in 1944 a total of over 50,000 miles. In addition, five engine overhaul and aircraft repair plants were operated by CPA for servicing RCAF aircraft.

Five-bladed propeller reduces noise of light plane 90% at altitude of 200 feet and makes it indistinguishable at 500 feet.

Neon Tail Light

Neon tail light which glows steadily as long as auto is moving, fast and emits flashing signal when it slows down is connected to one of car's spark plugs; warns following drivers long before regular brake light does. Because power comes from spark coil instead of from lighting circuit, Chascon-made light works even when other lights have gone out.

Camera which snaps, develops and prints pictures in less than 15 minutes is making appearance on U.S. road market.



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B-A LOOKS AHEAD WITH ALBERTA

The Petroleum Industry is specially important in the economy of Alberta - because it serves all other industries in the Province and beyond - because the provision of fuel and lubricants at economic costs is essential to the expansion of power farming.

In personnel, in capital investment, in current operations, and in plans for the future, The British American Oil Company Limited has become an indigenous part of a Province that looks ahead with sure optimism.

Recent Milestones in B-A Progress in Alberta

- 1934** B-A first refining operations in Alberta undertaken at Coutts.
- 1936** Crude oil first discovered in Turner Valley as a result of B-A furnishing bottom hole money to complete Turner Valley Royalties well, previously standing idle.
- Turner Valley Absorption Plant put in operation.
- 1939** Calgary Refinery opened and marketing operations extended.
- 1943** On-the-spot facilities installed to serve U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in construction of Alaska Highway.
- 1944** Re-cycling and repressuring system—first in Canada—installed to conserve Turner Valley field.
- 1945** Marketing operations again expanded by purchase of Union Oil Company holdings.
- 1947** Quarter million dollar addition to Calgary Refinery opened for production of asphaltic materials for paving and industrial uses.
- Edmonton Branch enlarged and modern loading and unloading facilities installed.



There are 52 B-A Agencies and Branches and approximately 1300 B-A Farm Distributors and retail Outlets throughout Alberta.



The great majority of these distributors are in business for themselves. They are independent associates of B-A in serving their communities.

Because petroleum contributes so significantly to the industry and agriculture of the Province, B-A shares with Edmonton district people their high hopes for the Leduc area. B-A is happy to be a participant in the Leduc exploratory program both directly and through its policy of financial aid to independent drillers and operators.



THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

CANVAS for INDUSTRY!

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our famous
products are found
wherever industry
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MOSQUITO BARS



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Air Mattresses
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NORTH WEST TENT
And AWNING COMPANY

9921 Jasper Avenue

Phone 22818

Lloydminster Oil Section 'Moves' West

Already the greatest producing field of heavy crude in western Canada, the huge Lloydminster Blackfoot Lignite Block area has now been extended 10 miles further to the west, almost to the town of Nitrocity.

The extension of the proven area followed the recent announcement of Lloyd Clinch of the coming to of the Highways 100-101 well about three miles north of Nitrocity railway station.

The well was spudded in on August 8 and by August 10 drilling was proceeding at 1,335 feet.

HIGHLY SATURATED oil sands were struck soon after. The truly encouraging factor of the well is that the crestline elevation is at approximately 230 feet.

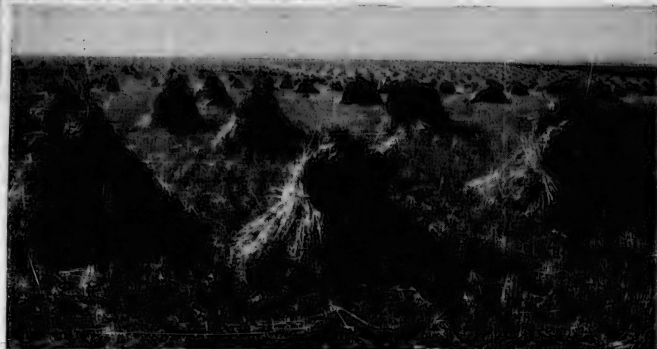
The well was spudded by J. H. Irwin, Calgary geologist.

The discovery is seven miles northwest of the 100 producing Blackfoot section, 25 miles west and north of the village of Highways 100-101, and 32 miles north-west of the Lone Rock extension.

With 40 producing wells in the general area at present and many more drilling, the new area of oil producing structures should be found extending much further to the west eventually.

THE LLOYDMINSTER field is fully proven over an area extending east and west of Lloydminster.

Great Wealth in Alberta's Rich Wheat Lands



The term "balanced economy" of Alberta. All kinds of field crops flourish and although farmers do not in general pump for wheat it is still one of the largest crops.

12 miles, by 26 miles north and south. The new discovery may result in an increase of the east-west width to at least 20 miles.

Oil men operating in the general area are highly enthusiastic over the latest discovery and it seems certain that a large drilling program of new holes will commence shortly in the section.

Lloydminster Pioneers

Excelsior Refinery Steps Up Production

Expecting that the Lloydminster field would expand if a market were obtained for oil, Excelsior Refineries Limited was incorporated as a private company in the fall of 1944 and took over the assets of the former Lloydminster Refinery Limited.

Although at the time the total production of the Lloydminster field was less than 200 barrels per day, the directors felt that the promise of the field justified the installation of equipment for the distilling and refining of oil. Since the time it commenced to take oil, Excelsior Refineries Limited has provided a market for all the oil produced in the Lloydminster field. New Line Refining Co. Ltd. with a recently opened plant, is sharing the big job.

Extensive additions were completed at Excelsior this summer. The new equipment is designed for the refining of 1,000 barrels of crude oil per day and for the production of tractor, distillate, diesel fuel, furnace oil and asphalt. Numerous orders have been received by the company for the complete output of its refined products.

A range of turbine distillates and diesel fuels will cater to the farm and industrial trades. Samples of the asphalt which will be produced in volume have been submitted to engineers for testing and it has been found that asphalt produced from Lloydminster crudes has many desirable qualities which make it particularly adaptable to the roofing business, and in this field the management announces an extensive program for the use of asphalt roofing products of superior quality, in which the supplying of roofing materials made to individual requirements and specifications will be a feature.

As new wells develop, and marketing outlets expand, further extension of the plant will be undertaken. A program of rehabilitation and expansion will be carried out to two extent: first, in development of the production of crude oil.

Directors report the demand for fuel oil and refined products in an adequate to take care of the expansion in drilling activities going forward in Lloydminster.

Shareholders of Excelsior Refineries Limited are Arthur A. Vance, who is president of the company, C. G. Purvis, K.C., secretary-treasurer, and J. H. Irwin, all of Lloydminster, and Howard L. Shaw of Edmonton.

Oil Executive



C. G. Purvis, K.C. of Edmonton, who is secretary-treasurer of Excelsior Refineries Ltd., an Alberta-owned and operated company, which pioneered in the Lloydminster oil field. The refineries have had much additional equipment installed this summer on the site just west of Lloydminster.

Dollar revaluation rumors appear to coincide with old years. There were many in 1945, scarcely any in 1946, but many more in early 1947. Oddly enough, 1946 was the year the change was made, and it is not likely to be reversed in 1947.



LLOYDMINSTER OIL AND GAS FIELD

BLACKFOOT SECTION
LOW COST, SHALLOW DRILLING, HIGH PRODUCTION RATE

BEACON PETROLEUMS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta)

CAPITAL

Authorized—Canadian Securities (No. 100,000 Shares) Issued—For—\$1,000,000 (Incorporated)

Director: Mr. J. H. Irwin, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 1946-1947

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President: W. E. Zirkow, P. & A.S., Civil Engineer, Edmonton, Alta.
Vice-President: J. F. Hedges, Insurance, Edmonton, Alta.
Director: S. P. Williams, Accountant, late Investor, 7445 Braugh, Edmonton, Alta.
Director: Dr. T. Forster Macdonald, Edmonton, Alta.
Director: H. E. McLean, Executive, Bachelor of Commerce, University of Toronto, Edmonton, Alta.
Director: J. W. G. Morgan, K.C., Lawyer, Vermilion, Alta.
Director: H. Kuefer, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietor, Winnipeg, Minn., Alta.
Director: M. E. Amner, Agricultural, Edmonton, Alta.

The operations we are engaged in by the Company are speculative and there is no guarantee or representation that oil will be found on the properties to be drilled. However, if an opportunity is given to be drilled in the Lloydminster oil field, only those 5 failures are on record.

Offering an Attractive Speculative Investment by Public Subscription at 25¢ each Share

HEAD OFFICE — 225 AGENCY BLDG. EDMONTON
OR FROM YOUR BROKER

The Company's development plan for the year 1947 includes the drilling of 5 wells, adjoining present production, at the Lloydminster field in the Blackfoot section. The first acreage to be drilled is in close proximity to the producers.

Use Helicopter B.C. Fruit Area

In the Okanagan Valley, Okanagan Air Service is planning to use a Bell Model 410 agricultural model helicopter for spraying of orchards and in combating plant pests. This will be the first helicopter to be used in British Columbia.

The service will include the entire fruit-growing area of the province eventually.

Billions Required For Modern Roads

According to Charles M. Upham, engineer-director of the American Road Builders' Association, a planned program of 15 years and from 16 to 20 billion dollars will be required to modernize the present system of American streets and highways.

"With motor vehicle accidents costing one and one-fourth billion dollars a year and modern highway design demonstrably able to cut accidents significantly, the cost is not high and the benefits are immeasurable," declares Mr. Upham.

Hardware merchant believed many customers put off doing

small paint jobs because painting space in store and tacked up signs is such a messy chore. For \$150, "Do-it-yourself" paint job—bring it here."

In the Oil Business

WE PROVIDE

ACCOUNTING SERVICES, OFFICE FACILITIES, TELEPHONE AND MAILING ADDRESSES FOR OPERATORS, SUPPLY HOUSES, DRILLING COMPANIES, ETC.

IN LLOYDMINSTER FIELD

Meanwell Accounting Service

Box 268 Lloydminster
Telephone 102 Sask.

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY

Lloydminster Oil Producers Limited

408 Tegner Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.

This independent Company, owned, controlled and managed entirely by Albertans, has completed its financing.

As a result of its drilling and production programme, the Company has assumed and maintained a leading position in the development of the Blackfoot and of the Lloydminster field.

The first period was one of investment—all outgo—we are now at the stage when returns from these investments are flowing back to us in ever increasing volume. The faith of those who invested in Lloydminster Oil is now demonstrated as fully justified.

The Company now has seven wells drilled and cased to the production zone, four of which are now on the pump, and the remaining three are expected to be placed on the pump prior to October 1st. The Company has over one hundred drill sites remaining to be drilled.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thornton A. Graham
H. W. Rogers
L. M. Rogers, M.D.

John B. Starky
Geo. A. Richardson
R. V. MacGillivray
R. L. Shaw

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Oil Operator and Oil Lands for Development

BOX 26

LLOYDMINSTER, ALTA.

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This is the last word in 15000 Machine-Driven Drilling equipment

Capacity 3,000 feet

Using this powerful rig, external mud and P.C.C. core barrel.

ESTIMATES MADE ANYWHERE

C. H. WITHERS
Drilling Contractors Limited
LLOYDMINSTER - ALBERTA

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WRITE

FRANCO OILS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

VERMILION, ALBERTA

Capitalization as at May 31st, 1947

AUTHORIZED
5,000,000 shs.

ISSUED
2,511,633

IN TREASURY
2,488,367

TRANSFER AGENTS:

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies

FRANCO PUBLIC SERVICE LTD:

Operating natural gas utility in Town of Vermilion, Alta.

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO. LTD:

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OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD:

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Lloydminster, Missing War Boom, Thrives on Big Flow of Oil Dollars

The Second World War pulled many a faltering Western Canada from out of a tough economic spot, as military training centres and war factories multi-roomed overnight. Lloydminster didn't get that kind of a break but peace brought something far more satisfying than a temporary wartime boom. Centre of what may prove a major oil field, the border town, 175 miles east of Edmonton, faces a bright future.

By Jack DeLong

It has often been said with perfect truth that a natural law of compensation operates in this world. The case of Lloydminster, bustling border town 175 miles east of Edmonton, substantiates this claim in a big way.

WHEN CANADA was making her supreme effort to beat down the tidal wave of Fascism threatening to engulf the civilized world during the Second World War, many towns on the Western Prairies experienced the uneasy but non-lethal profitable business boom resulting from the feverish rush to arms.

But Lloydminster, probably for good sound reasons, missed out completely when the largesse that is a concomitant of every modern war was lashed out.

The military and industrial planners of Canada's war effort did not see fit to provide Lloydminster with a single air training station, army training camp or wartime factory.

Lloydminster's young men and young women, British to the core, flocked to the color, in great numbers. Recruiting records proudly reveal that the descendants of the Barr Colonists, who founded Lloydminster, were not lacking when the call to duty sounded.

But the folks who stayed home, who ran the corner grocery, the creamery and the drugstore didn't cash in on army payroll spending or war factory worker cheques. Things went on much as before, in a business and industrial sense.

BUT NOW, after war payrolls have vanished and army jobs stand deserted and forlorn elsewhere, Lloydminster is cashing in on something likely to prove far more stable and enduring than an ephemeral war boom.

Lloydminster is today the thriving centre of a rich oil field. Its population has increased by more than 1,000 in the past year and predictions can be heard that there will be from 6,000 to 10,000 people in the bustling border town before



Above is a scene duplicated in many parts of Alberta every day. Famed the world over for the excellence of her dairy produce, Alberta sets a high

standard for modern scientific handling of milk and cream. Fresh cream is being weighed and graded on its way through a creamery in the above picture.

three more years have become history. Russell Shaw, barrel-chested "father" of the Lloydminster-Ribstone-Lone Rock field, isn't given over to glowing forecasts. He's lost too much hard-earned money and too many nights of sleep to be a Pollyanna artist.

But with a quiet confidence, tinged with legitimate pride he recently predicted: "THIS WILL BE Canada's major oil field in the years to come. We have the low grade crude in abundance at shallow levels. The geologists tell us we'll get high grade naphtha-base crude down deeper. We now have the money to drill to the lower structures. Let's look good but Lloydminster is the major field."

The Lloydminster oil field itself has been proven over an area 25 miles in depth by 10 miles in width.

The oil wells dot the landscape on both sides of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, although most of the production is on the Alberta side. The two refineries, a \$500,000 plant operated by the Husky Refining Company, of Oddy, Wyoming, and the Excelsior Refinery, just west of the town, are also in Alberta.

Most promising part of the field

is around the hamlet of Blackfoot, 10 miles west of Lloydminster.

A MARKET is now assured for all the crude oil currently being produced. The refineries have solved the marketing problem, as distillate, diesel fuel, tractor fuel, stove oil, road oils and asphalt can now be processed in large quantities. In addition the Canadian National Railways take large quantities of fuel for oil-burning locomotives operating in the Rocky Mountains.

More than 80 wells are now producing. It is estimated that 100 will be yielding oil by the end of the year. The drilling program for 1947 called for 78 new wells. June production totalled 43,000 barrels, but this is only the start, oilmen contend.

"We have barely scratched the surface," declares Mr. Shaw.

WHAT HAS ALL of this activity meant, and what will it mean in the future for the border town of Lloydminster?

One of Lloydminster's pioneer merchants, a Barr Colonist, who has weathered many a hard year in the Lloydminster district, answers: "We feel that we're over the economic hump at last. Business is good and getting better every day. Look down the street. Before the war most of those stores had For Rent signs in the windows. Now we are all faced with the greatest

business building shortage you can imagine. We need more stores, more office buildings. (Some 23 oil companies are trying to get by in hole-in-the-wall offices.)

"THE LAST official census placed the population of the town at 2,500 but it is actually over 3,000 now and more people are coming in every day. Families are doubling up all over the place. Hotel accommodation just doesn't exist if you are spending a night in the border town. Most travelling salesmen do their business in Lloydminster during the day and drive back to Vermilion to stay the night."

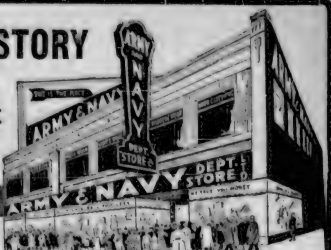
"Most people forget that Lloydminster was nearly wiped out by a great fire in 1929. Many of the

(Continued on Page 9)



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A GROWTH BASED ON OUR EARLY CONFIDENCE IN OUR GREAT WEST ...



THE STORES

BUILT ON HONEST VALUES!

Years ago we started business at Regina in a small store. Our policy from the first has been to offer the buying public an opportunity to save money through offering the lowest prices. Testimony to the confidence the public has placed in our merchandising policy is seen in our being able to locate five, large, modern department stores from Regina to Vancouver, a huge mailorder building at Regina, Saskatchewan. Each of our stores is a leader in their community; they serve for value-getting. Not only do they give genuine bargains—but behind each purchase is a GUARANTEE of satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

We are NOT fair-weather stores. Our service throughout the depression days was a boon to those who had to save money; A & N pioneered in giving the working population real, honest-to-goodness bargains that helped buy the necessities of life on small wages; we REFUSED to take large profits.

We operate the same today. Our slogan "We Do Sell for less" really means what it says. A & N buyers all over the continent are alive to the needs of the buying public. Whenever we make a good deal—we pass the savings on to the consumer. WE HAVE FOUGHT AGAINST RISING PRICES. We were the first in Canada to publicly do so in the press, which you have noticed. We will always be alert to opportunities to bring greater savings to you, the purchaser—to everyone who appreciates the value of a dollar.

We have faith in Western Canada. But what's more important are alive to the needs of the buying public. Whenever we make a good deal—we pass the savings on to the consumer. WE HAVE FOUGHT AGAINST RISING PRICES. We were the first in Canada to publicly do so in the press, which you have noticed. We will always be alert to opportunities to bring greater savings to you, the purchaser—to everyone who appreciates the value of a dollar.

—We have faith in the PEOPLE. Our organization is 100% Western —AND WE WERE THE FIRST TO BRING LOW EASTERN PRICES TO THE WEST. We have already built up a clientele of hundreds of thousands satisfied customers, and hope to serve you even BETTER in the future.

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ATTENTION! CONSTRUCTION CAMPS, OIL CREWS,
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You'll find hundreds of war surplus items here at amazingly low prices. Everything for the outdoor life—camping goods made up to a standard rubber life rafts to lifelines—camping tents to blankets—rubber boots and supplied to institutions—write or call in at our Edmonton River, Army goods—send yours.

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Double Decker BEDS
A real \$30.00 value... \$6.95 Can be made into 2 beds

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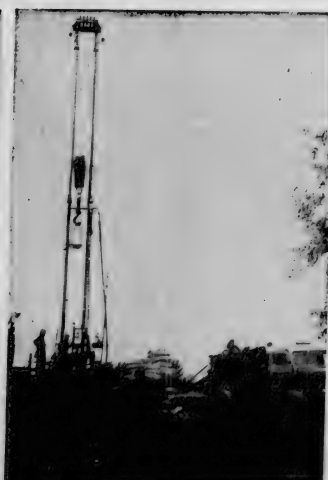
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As with the founding of a city, in like sense, so it is with the building of an industry. Vision and steadfastness of purpose have ever keynoted the growth and building of Canada's largest Independent Distillery—UNITED DISTILLERIES LIMITED. Today, as in the past, ever uppermost in the minds of its founders is the priceless principle: "To serve well the present . . . vision and build for tomorrow."



UNITED DISTILLERIES LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Lloydminster Booms As Oil Dollars Flow

(Continued from Page 7)

buildings have never been rebuilt. Now high building costs, plus sky-high property values have put Lloydminster's projected building program right in the solar plexus.

Just what the pioneer resident was driving at could be readily understood after a few inquiries around town.

RESIDENTIAL property prices are at almost the same level as in the larger Alberta centres of Edmonton and Calgary.

New bungalows, of five and six rooms, cost from \$2,500 to \$4,000. One large brick building that stood empty in the thirties and was sold early in the war for \$2,500, now has a sale tag of \$25,000 hanging on the front door.

A considerable amount of home building has been going on during the past year and more is being rushed to completion, but Lloydminster needs more modern buildings in a hurry to care for its oil boom population and provide it with better service and facilities.

Before the oil boom, Lloydminster was considered one of the best towns in the west in the way of buildings, public business and private.

There is a fine postoffice of brick construction.

THE ROYAL Canadian Mounted Police, who police the border, straddling town, have offices in the post office building. Banking services are provided by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, one of the pioneer banks in the town.

The Dominion Bank of Canada struggling along in hopelessly inadequate space, and an Alberta Provincial Treasury Branch.

One of the finest and most up-to-date movie picture shows in the west, is a popular amusement centre and a combination theatre and auditorium is being built.

Every Christian congregation is represented in Lloydminster's 16 churches.

There is a fine hospital, a public and high school and modern creamery.

If you asked an average resident of Lloydminster what kind of public building is highest on the priority list he would tell you a hotel.

BUT ALL THESE troubles are of a minor nature. They are really growing pains, complicated by abnormal postwar shortages and mild inflation. Every Lloydminster resident is certain that costs of building will soon come down. They will tell you the peak has been passed and soon the town will have the buildings it needs.

There is one situation that prevails in this border town that causes in turn just plain fun, confusion and at times, resentment. And the reason is that Lloydminster straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary line.

Most of the town, in fact, is on the Saskatchewan side of the line. The boundary line, does not, as might be expected, run down the centre of the main thoroughfare. All of the main street proper, including the west sidewalk is in Saskatchewan.

BUT THE BUILDINGS, on the west side of the street, are in

In Oil Hunt



W. K. Whiteford, president of British American Oil Company Limited, one of the many large Canadian oil concerns, active in the great search for new petroleum sources in Alberta.

Alberta and Alberta statutes govern.

Now Saskatchewan has had, for many years, an education tax. It is collected in the form of a cent or two on goods purchased in store and on meals bought in restaurants. If you shop on the Saskatchewan side of the main street you're apt to come away with weights of pennies in your pockets. Alberta has no such tax.

It can be seen, therefore, that a merchant competing against the fellow across the street in Alberta is under a handicap. Some time ago Saskatchewan merchants in Lloydminster protested this situation to their government. The government

saw the point and told Lloydminster merchants that the education tax would be waived as far as the border town was concerned.

EVERYBODY was happy in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. But a few miles east of Lloydminster lies the flourishing town of Lashburn, Saskatchewan. Lashburn merchants soon got wind of the concession granted to merchants in Lloydminster. They raised a hullabaloo that threatened to blow the roof off the parliament buildings in Regina.

So back went the education tax on articles sold in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. Alberta merchants cringed and protested to cash in on the misfortune of their competitors still here in the street.

Now it's a case of merchants in Saskatchewan absorbing the education tax in order to hold business.

SO FAR THERE have been no border "incidents" and no signs of heated wire entanglements or gun emplacement.

There are other inconveniences incidental to a border town existence.

Truckmen doing business in the town have to take out licenses for both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Private car owners, however, only require one license, taken out in the province in which they reside.

On the other hand the guy who likes the flowing bowl can often get a break by being able to stagger across from Alberta to Saskatchewan to be "pinched". Penalties for being drunk are much more lenient in Saskatchewan, the Alberta minimum being \$20 and costs for imprisonment.

THE TOWN is governed by a single municipal council. However, the harmony and agreement in all matters affecting the welfare of Lloydminster is splendid.

Long the centre of a fine wheat growing and dairying district, Lloydminster was prosperous even before the oil boom. Now there's the enormous flow of oil dollars.

The town is served both by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways. The CNR was the original Canadian Northern transcontinental line. There is a good street that handles two-motors.

Douglas aircraft with ease. The annual Lloydminster fair, in one of the finest grounds in the west is a great event every summer. Some of the best stock on the prairies are exhibited each year.

The two refineries employ more than 100 persons and both expect to increase equipment and add more personnel as the field expands.

Bank clearings are at an all-time high.

The prosperity of Lloydminster is no Will O' the Wisp. It's permanent. Lloydminster will get new and more important industries as she develops as a petroleum processing centre. The modern industrial world cannot move without oil. Lloydminster has the oil.

Production Chief



A. N. Mackenzie, manager of the exploration and production department of British American Oil Co. Ltd.

Tribute Paid To Original Oil Driller

A new attraction has been added to Drake Well Memorial Park near Titusville, Pennsylvania. A replica of the original rig used by Col. Edwin L. Drake on the exact spot where 81 years ago he demonstrated that drilling was a practical method of producing oil. The structure was dedicated on June 5, with the Governor of Pennsylvania, Edward Martin, making a leading part in the ceremony.

The dedication completed another important step in the program to make this scenic spot on the banks of Oil Creek a place worthy of its renown as the birthplace of the oil industry and a fitting tribute to the man whose discovery there in 1859 had such a profound effect upon our civilization.

As is so often the case with historic figures and events, the significance of Drake and his well was not appreciated at first. For that reason, recognition and honor

were a long time in coming. The story of the various movements to develop a suitable memorial to Drake and to preserve the well site is an involved one. Efforts of many public-spirited and historical-minded citizens eventually resulted, in 1904, in the establishment of the Drake Well Memorial Park.

The park, which is under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, includes a tract of 200 acres of land, with a landscaped oval pit at the well site. The location of the well, on one side of the oval, is now marked by the replica of the original Drake derrick and engine-house. The monument which was erected in 1914 by the Trustees of the American Association of Oil Industry, in addition, back from the site of the well has been moved to the west side of the oval, where it now stands, opposite the replica.

replica is the Drake Museum, a relatively small but attractive brick building in which are housed relics, all manner of maps, manuscripts, photographs, books, documents, and the like that have to do with Drake, his work, and the history of the early days of the oil industry. In addition, back from the center pit, there is a house for the caretaker. It, too is quite attractive.

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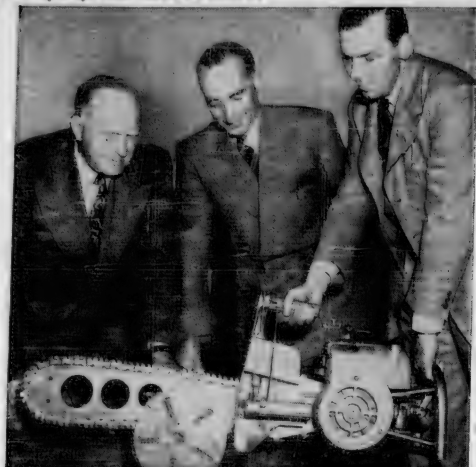
inducements to industry in coal, gas and power at very reasonable cost.

For a realistic province we are in the lumber business in a moderate way. We have about 150,000 square miles of tree land in which it is estimated that there are 30 billion feet of lumber. There are some 700 mills operating, including about 200 portable plants, all of which employ about 6,500 men. There seems to be plenty of opportunity for expansion in this industry.

We have extensive salt beds in the province. A plant at McMurtry is producing about 50,000 tons a year and a new plant is being built in the Elk Point district east of Edmonton near the Saskatchewan border where large deposits have been discovered adjacent to all the conveniences of cheap gas and water and transportation. There are other non-metallic deposits such as clay, pyrite, limestone, etc. Cement, pottery and glass are already being manufactured in a large way.

"Kodak" is said to be strongest light ever designed by man now being applied to photography in New York studio. At 30 feet from subject, it is said to produce six times the light of the sun, making it possible to take outdoor color photography indoors. Kodak is "cold" light—a feature appreciated by models.

Norway Buys Canadian Power Saws



Erling Angel Jerin, Oslo machine expert, is on the extreme right above, looking at one of the Vancouver-made one-man power saws of which Norway has purchased to the extent of \$50,000. Mr. Jerin flew to Canada to complete the deal. Thomas Mackay, Vancouver, managing director of Power Machinery Ltd., is on the left with H. D. McDonald, Seattle distributor in the center. These power saws are distributed in Alberta by Industrial Supplies Ltd.

Sold in Edmonton

One-Man Power Saw Useful Timber Tool

The use of power chain saws in woods operations has been rapidly increasing during the past few years, but only comparatively recently has a suitable one-man type been developed. The value of the two-man type of power chain saw has been proven, but it was recognized that there are many operations where the heavier equipment, requiring two men to carry and handle it, was too expensive in both cost and operation in relation to the kind of cutting required in certain districts. Also, there are many men who operate individually, and here again, the two-man saw was impractical.

With these factors in mind, a group of western Canadians decided to conduct experiments to develop a practical, lightweight, efficient one-man power chain saw.

Many obstacles were overcome, mostly by taking each successive designed saw into the woods and testing it in actual performance. The result of these experiments, dividedly in contrast-cutting of

nine and bridge timbers, railroad ties, piles, poles, pulpwood, cordwood, fenceposts etc. And incidentally, it is also used in certain areas for cutting ice.

THE USE OF cast magnesium in all castings except cylinder blocks and those few pieces where hard-wearing surfaces are required, contribute largely to the lightness of the saw, which weighs only 25, 26 or 27 pounds depending upon the length of cutter bar, which are 14, 20 and 26 inches. Considerable thought was given in the placement of parts, also to provide balance, thereby further reducing strain on the operator.

A one-cylinder, two-cycle, air-cooled motor is used, with standard makes of flywheel-type, high-tension magnets with built-in blower, and float-type carburetor. The normal operating speed is 3600 RPM which provides ample power for efficient operation.

THE CUTTING CHAIN is made up of individually heat-treated alloy steel teeth which can be easily filed right on the job to suit any type of wood, or can be quickly replaced. A ball-bearing roller

carries the chain in operation. Swivel roller makes it possible for the P.M. One-man Power Chain Saw to be operated in either vertical or horizontal positions. The saw can be fed rapidly, and then bucked, all in the matter of a few moments. The "P.M." cuts all types of timber, and, having no end bar, the cutting chain cuts right to the tip, making it possible to cut even trees which are thicker than the lengths of the cutter bar.

Over 5,000 P.M. One-man Power Chain Saws are in use throughout Canada and the United States, as well as in Australia and New Zealand. And in August of this year, a purchase totaling \$50,000 of these P.M. Saws and parts was made for Norway, where they will be used to speed up timber production in that country. According to Mr. E. A. Jerin, the Norwegian buyer, who flew to Vancouver to complete the contract, the one-man power chain saws were required because of their suitability both for type

Huge Expansion At Gulf Refinery

A great expansion program at Gulf Oil Company's Philadelphia refinery is now an accomplished fact. The major units are completed and on stream, dominating the scene and dwarfing their surroundings like the giants they are. . . . plants in bulk, giants in capacity.

The focal point in the new development at Girard Point is the fluid catalytic-cracking unit, not only because of its importance in the production of better gasoline and other refining processes that evolve from and around it, but also because of the additional facilities that had to be built and the existing facilities that had to be enlarged or revised in order for it to function.

facily and representative of a glassy job in petroleum engineering, to say nothing of the tremendous task of constructing them and the auxiliary equipment required for their operation.

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Power Camera

Small 4-volt batteries, carried in a case slung over the shoulder, operate 140 horsepower motor which attaches to movie camera without modification. Batteries last long enough to handle 50 or more 100-foot rolls; eliminates necessity of winding spring motors.



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Architect's drawing of our new plant now under construction near Glace Stadium.

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Recently we gave expression to our faith in Edmonton's industrial future with the announcement of plans for expanding our Edmonton facilities, in the form of a new plant and sales store.

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Independents Score Globe-Leduc Strike

The first independent completion in the Leduc oil field was Globe Leduc-West No. 2 on August 17, 1947. Following apparent failures on the southeast and east by other companies, Globe Leduc-West No. 2 was a welcome relief to the oil industry of Alberta. Not only was it one of the biggest wells in the field, but it proved that Leduc was capable of heavy production in areas as yet untapped by the drill.

The drill stem test of Globe Leduc-

West No. 2 came in flowing at the rate of 80 barrels an hour or at about 200 barrels a day. It has exceeded the field a mile and a half to the north-west, and added, oil authorities readily agree, about 1000 acres to the proven territory.

Globe and Leduc-West together

own 160 acres of this additionally proven land. The companies have announced their intention of drilling other wells immediately. The first will be a quarter of a mile to the west of No. 2. Possible there may be eight wells on this quarter.

If 12 and 13 wells each prove

productive.

With the latest completion the

Leduc field now rates in the class of Turner Valley. It may even surpass the Valley, Turner Valley produces 15,000 barrels a day; produced at its peak 20,000 barrels a day.

But in the case of Leduc, nobody knows where the limits lie, a mile beyond Globe Leduc-West No. 2 or 10 miles beyond. It could still prove to be the biggest oil field ever discovered in Canada and even be one of the largest on the continent.

If Leduc was a God-send to the prairies generally, to Edmonton in particular it is doubly so. As soon as the Imperial refused its operations, Edmonton merchants and farmers should get some gasoline at a price comparable to that paid in California.

THE FREIGHT had been cutting itself against the two-cent a gallon. It is now in the hands of oil companies and the price of gasoline may be expected to drop still further as the oil of Leduc and Edmonton enters the province.

Leduc-West was the first new company to drill. The Leduc field Leduc-West was named the first to drill in the new area and the first to produce.

By coverage paid off Leduc-West together with Globe (the company has been the first independent to strike it rich in the new field.

Leduc-West was not the nearest by any means, to a producing well. The new company was due in a no man's land, a mile and a half from the nearest producer. It took a good deal of time, but it could be had, nobody knew.

What remains then when at a depth of 4800 feet the turning bit hit oil saturated rock at a level comparable with Imperial No. 1, the discovery well, and in the same zone. A drill stem test was immediately run. Oil came 540 feet in the pipe. It was good, it looked like an oil well without doubt, but it was in no man's land, at the Imperial No. 1 again the oil was fitted to the oil pipe and for another 360 feet the substance and the substance produced-as the bit went down.

Most Imperial producers were tapping a zone 300 feet deeper. No well had hit both zones. Was the second zone here?

ONE DAY ABOUT a week after the first test was made the bit had again suddenly increased. The rock was softer. A core was taken. It showed porosity. A drill stem test was made. The following results: a gas flow 7,000 cubic feet a day. Another core, another test, another gas flow. Four more gas tests were made, and one of them was on August 21, 1947. The last core was lifted. The rock was filled with pores and the pores were filled with oil.

Down down went the core logs. When the value of the oil was calculated from the logs at the surface, the gas flow was 1,000 barrels a day. The first two tests produced 100 barrels a day. This was then flow, of course, and the well would not be expected to produce at this rate on an average but it was the first and Globe Leduc-West No. 2, rated with the best wells in the field.

IT HAD ADDED 1,000 acres to the proven Leduc area. Leduc-West was first sold at 20 cents a share. Listed on the Calgary and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, it had been one of the most popular issues trading between 20 - 40 cents a share.

Location for living on the "Turner Valley" stock exchange has been 1000 acres.

New Production Offsetting Drop

Since 1941, Alberta production has reached 50,000,000 barrels up to the end of 1946. Commencing with an output of 50,000 barrels in 1941 to 1942, with only some 15,000 barrels in 1942, 10,000 barrels in 1943 and 10,000 barrels in 1944, the real production started in 1945, when the annual total was 18,000 bbls. From that date on, production has increased steadily. In 1946, production had increased with the peak year, when it reached 24,000 bbls, with 18,000 bbls in 1945.

Thus the Turner Valley production commenced to drop after the 1946 production figure of 24,000 barrels. This decrease has, however, been offset by a certain extent by the fact that other Alberta oil fields have shown an upward trend.

The combined increase from these fields was 12,000 barrels in 1946. Total had an increase of over 10,000 barrels. Combined with 10,000 barrels, Turner Valley, 10,000 barrels and Lloydminster, 4,000 barrels, with smaller increases in other fields. The total value of oil produced in Alberta in 1946 amounted to \$1,000,000.

East-Leduc Keeps Pushing Program

The East-Leduc Oil Company is still a youngster. It has still to bring in its first producer. Formed closely on the heels of Leduc-West by the Clifton C. Cross Company, it acquired immediately several promising locations in the Leduc field.

Like Leduc-West no crust was proving under the feet of East-Leduc. Hardly had the stock been approved for sale when it was announced that East-Leduc was already active in a venture half a mile from Imperial No. 2. At present the well is about 2,000 feet with still about 2,000 feet to go.

But East-Leduc was not waiting on one well. It had acquired an entire quarter section on its own, picked a location, and placed itself in readiness to spend when the new rig from Louisiana arrived. That rig is now on the site two and a half miles north east of Globe Leduc-West No. 2 and is expected to have completed before these lines reach print. The stock for East-Leduc was over-subscribed four times immediately upon issue.

It sold for 25 cents a share, originally, was listed and traded as high as 40 cents a share on the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is now down to 10 cents and a quarter. The company is looking for a location and application for listing in Toronto has been made.

East-Leduc's other lands, some east and west of the known structure, have much more gas than the Leduc field.

The company is headed by J. M. Doherty, president, and managing director. Mr. Doherty has a strong background of drilling experience and is a graduate of the University of Alberta.

Underwrites Oil

Behind the organization of Globe Leduc-West and East-Leduc, Clifton C. Cross and Company (Alta) Limited has played the principal part as underwriter and distributor of Cross issues. One of the outstanding brokerage firms in Alberta, it has always been ready to underwrite a sound oil venture. Before the company was organized and operated originally by Clifton C. Cross, the Alberta company is owned and controlled by Clifton C. Cross and J. M. Doherty, president and managing director.

Originally Calgary was head office of a firm of a dozen men. Clifton C. Cross companies scattered across Canada. In 1941 the Alberta branch was moved to Edmonton to operate in Alberta only.

Before entering the oil business, Mr. Doherty spent five years in the oil business. He was a member of the Imperial Oil Company and the Canadian Oil Company. He was a member of the Imperial Oil Company and the Canadian Oil Company.

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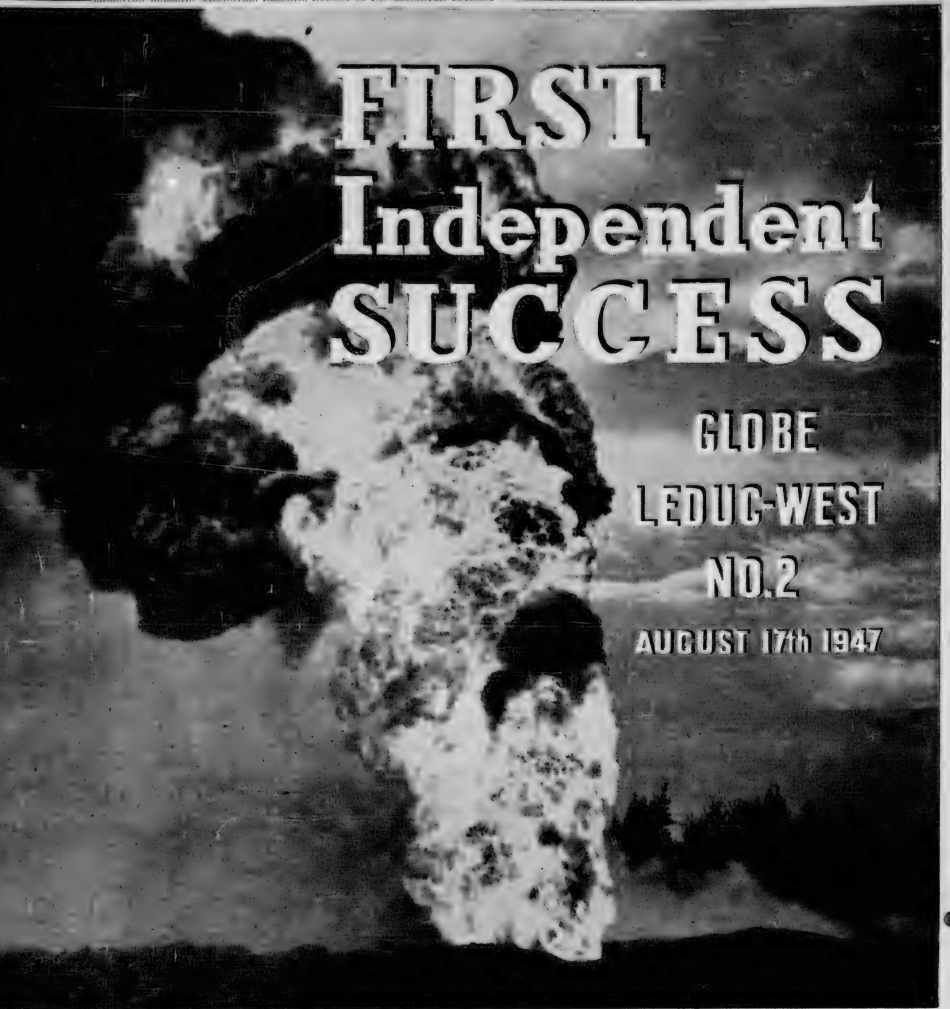
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Gold Mines Flourish

Yellowknife Settles To Orderly Progress

With oil gushing from the ground a few miles from Edmonton's outskirts, the immense, as yet untapped developed resources of the great northland, have failed to fill headlines in the past months.

But the north is still very much in the fore in Canada's economic picture with the City of Edmonton the jump-off place as the movement to develop the north goes steadily ahead.

The gold mining scene at Yellowknife is now one of orderly progress in place of the boom confusion of the last two or three summers.

The government's decision to place the Canadian dollar at par with the United States dollar, more than a year ago, was something in the nature of a Sunday punch to the smaller, independent gold mine operator.

The drop in the price of gold that followed the Canadian currency pegging has admittedly been discouraging to the smaller operator. As a result wildcat prospecting parties are not nearly so numerous this summer.

The Federal government has repeatedly noted the plight of the independent prospector and smaller syndicate and has promised some kind of help. But to date nothing in the way of assistance has been forthcoming but mining operators are hopeful that some plan will be announced in the near future.

That will encourage further exploration and development in Canada's mineral-rich far north.

THE PICTURE as far as the larger, well established mining com-

Pioneered Negus



Mr. Charles McCrea, K.C., Toronto, president and managing director of Negus Mines Ltd. at Yellowknife. The well-established Negus mine is continuing as one of the north's best producers of gold.

panies are concerned is much brighter. Much of the early, expensive groundwork, has long since been completed. They can afford to continue mining operations for

some time at least, with a smaller return on investment.

Giant-Yellowknife, on the shore line of a bay just across from Yellowknife, is reported to be more than living up to expectations.

Two of the Giant shafts are completed and work is proceeding on the other two.

The showings are described as "simply intervalled" by officials of the company. Giant-Yellowknife is spending millions of dollars to uncover one of the most phenomenal finds in Canada's gold-mining history.

Negus, one of the pioneer companies in the district, is producing steadily from what is called one of the "richest little gold mines in the world."

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is "digging" for a continuation of the great Giant vein, which diagonals through their present properties. It is expected that the next biggest thing in the area is the announcement that Consolidated has found the Giant vein.

Beautiful Yellowknife expects to make the first test mill run at the company's Norma mine Sept. 4, 1947.

THIS WILL MARK the first new gold-mining operation in the Yellowknife area since the close of the war.

Initial production will be at the rate of 90 to 100 tons of ore daily. Many installations have been made at the mine this summer. Surface exploration is continuing and the diamond drill is in operation.

Other smaller companies report steady progress.

The multi-million dollar program of the federal government to provide hydro power for the mines is proceeding on schedule at Snare River.

THIS TOWN of Yellowknife has been experiencing a great building boom. The new hospital and school are nearing completion. The program for water and sewage in the town is well underway and a considerable amount of building and construction of other types is proceeding.

Latest estimates predict completion of the Grimshaw-Slave Lake Highway next year. Work on the telephone line over the same route is under way.

While oil may be "stealing" the

Edmonton's Magnificent Modern Airport



Airmen take the big Edmonton airport one of the world's finest. Two main runways, close to 5,000 feet in length, are of reinforced concrete construction and will hold up the heaviest aircraft yet designed.

headlines, Edmonton, the supply centre for the north, should never "forget" that there's gold in the rocky hills around Yellowknife.

If forgetfulness does set in the total value of products mined at Yellowknife and Great Bear Lake should be looked over.

From 1943 to the end of 1946 inclusive value of products, principally gold, totalled \$23,144,848.

Pitchblende products from Great Bear Lake government-operated mine at Eldorado had total value of \$92,754 since the plant has been under federal direction.

The pyramids of Egypt are perhaps the most noteworthy examples of masonry in the world.

The picture above, taken from a plane, provides an eye-catching view of the field. Ground-bound planes now pass through Edmonton on regular scheduled flights.

Sales policy soon made imperial. Oil the leading supplier of petroleum products to the nation—a position which the company has maintained to this day.

The years immediately following the company's organization saw the beginning of the tremendous growth of the west. In line with the company's policy of making its products available wherever there was a demand for them the company set up marketing branches to serve the needs of the west.

The first office and warehouse was established in the year 1903 in Winnipeg. By 1904 a bulk station had been erected at Prince Albert. In 1909 the company ap-

pointed a commission agent at New Westminster, B.C., to look after the needs of the residents in the fertile Fraser Valley. By 1909 the railways—Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Pacific and Canadian Northern—were laying out of track daily on the prairies. At this time Imperial Oil had 50 sub-stations stretching west from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

Gasoline was just beginning to be recognized as a useful product and more and more cars rolled over the roads. It is interesting to note here that what is thought to be the last service station in North America was installed by the Vancouver sales branch. Ordinary rubber hose was used to

Small Group First Formed Imperial Oil

In the year 1900 a group of seven small retailers located in Ontario, pooled their resources and organized The Imperial Oil Company Limited—a name later changed to Imperial Oil Limited. These were men of courage and foresight, and their aggressive

Dish Washing Easy

Sanitaphop dish washer operates on any standard single electric faucet, requires only a drop of water and two water sprouts, fed through a rubber hose attached to the faucet sprout. Water, turned on to desired temperature, emerges from each sprout, one soapy, the other clean. Washing and rinsing are thus handled in one operation, save the Los Angeles manufacturer, carry gasoline from a small tank to the cars.

To facilitate distribution of related products the company set up a series of marketing divisions, each of which has complete jurisdiction over its own area. In each division there are various grades of distribution centres according to the needs of the district. Products needed by bulk shipments or in packages from the refineries are stored at regional warehouses and tankage for subsequent transfer to substations, service stations and agents for ultimate distribution in the consumer.

The advent of the motor car has a profound effect on the economy of the west. It opened up large areas remote from the railways. Villages and towns far distant from the railroads, bulk petroleum deposits can be served by large capacity tank trucks. The widespread use of mechanized agricultural equipment in the west was greatly facilitated by Imperial's marketing organization.



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20 Oct., 1945!

THIS IS JEWELL ELECTRIC NO. 1.—On this date our first store was opened at 1133A Jasper Avenue in the West-end. Phone 84936. An immediate success!

23 Dec., 1946!

THIS IS JEWELL ELECTRIC NO. 2.—A second store opened at 6511 - 112th Avenue in the Highlands. Located conveniently serve the requirements of customers in that district. Another immediate success! Phone 7641.

31 May, 1947!

THIS IS JEWELL ELECTRIC NO. 3.—A vast number of South Side customers made it imperative to open a store at 8231 - 107th Street. Although this store has only been open a few months it is already establishing itself as a success. Phone 31516.

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- Montreal — Quebec
- Saguenay — Baie Comeau
- Mont Joli — Gulf and North Shore of Lower St. Lawrence
- Sioux Lookout — Pickle Lake
- Sioux Lookout — Red Lake
- Winnipeg — Red Lake
- Kenora — Red Lake
- Winnipeg — Dauphin
- The Pas — Flin Flon
- Regina — Moose Jaw
- Saskatoon
- Norih Battleford — Prince Albert
- Edmonton — Fort Smith
- Aldavik
- Edmonton — Yellowknife
- Coppermine via Peace River or McMurray
- Edmonton or Vancouver to Whitehorse and Fairbanks
- Whitehorse — Dawson City
- Vancouver — Penticton
- Nelson — Trail
- Granbrook — Calgary
- Vancouver — Nanaimo
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Northern Hinterland Vast New Empire

Develops the last way to gain an impression of Alberta's vast hinterland area is to take a mental journey over it. From Edmonton, one may travel as far as Watrous, either by air or by the eastern line of the Northern Alberta Highway. At this point one may transfer by boat or by air down the Athabasca River, through Lake Athabasca, out into Slave River. This is the route and means of transportation for heavy freight shipments. Most lighter freight and passengers all travel by air.

It is along the Athabasca River, entering at McMurray, that we find Alberta's abundant supply of a developing source of gasoline, oil and tar products the wealth of this vast deposit is virtually incalculable.

Alberta's salt deposits have also been mentioned before. These are found at McMurray and are producing large quantities of high grade salt both in table and concrete.

This section, as well as along the Rocky Mountains is a hinterland area, the game of all kinds to be found in abundance.

With the expansion of air travel this will no doubt attract thousands of hunters into the wild northern land from all over the continent. Nothing has been said about the possibilities for development of lumbering and fishing industries in Northern Alberta. Still, however, by untapped both these industries will sooner or later yield valuable wealth to the people of the province.

Aerial Oilman



H. Wayne Hayman, chief of Canadian Gulf Oil Company's Athabasca management party, operating in the central and northern parts of Alberta during the current search for oil.

Ram River Near Success In Oil Hunt

During the past few years the search for oil has been growing in intensity, and assisting in this search has been a very aggressive independent company, the Ram River Oil Ltd., with its head office located in Edmonton. This company is unique with its three divisions and large acreage; its authorized capital is only 1,000,000 shares against its holdings of approximately 17,000 acres.

Ram River Oil Ltd. acreage is located 65 miles west of Red Deer on what is known as the Clearwater River anticline where the company first encountered oil in their No. 2 well on June 6, 1942 at a depth of 4,800 feet. Since that time they have been working to put the field on a commercial basis. This has not been an easy task as the field is situated in the very rugged country of the foothills and the moving in of heavy equipment was a large undertaking in itself. This, coupled with difficulty in acquiring equipment during the war years, caused many heartbreaking delays, that certainly would have discouraged a less determined company.

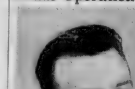
They also succeeded in two more wells, No. 3-1,240 feet from No. 2, and slightly higher on the structure, and No. 4 at the south end of the structure, approximately 18 miles south of No. 2 and No. 3. At the time of writing No. 3 has reached the depth of 4,200 feet and the company anticipates that with a program of uninterrupted drilling an oil-bearing horizon will be reached in the near future.

During this time No. 4 well had been drilled and a porous horizon was encountered at 1,240 feet and was bottomed at 1,400 feet. Cores were recovered using oil and oil seeping appeared on the drilling fluid. The company now had a 120 feet horizon of varying porosity so casing was set at 1,550 feet and preparations were made for testing the well. However, because of heavy drilling mud, much of the porous zone was closed off, and on the advice of their consulting engineer the company carried out a series of miscellaneous shots to loosen up the formation. This appears to have succeeded its purpose, and they followed it up by a small amount of 600 gallons of hydrochloric acid, the results of which have been very encouraging with a definite return of live crude oil. Bailing is being continued in preparation for a larger application of acid.

During this time the company has acquired considerable equipment including four drilling rigs, three steel derricks, and machinery necessary for drilling oil, all owned outright by the company.

The company itself is strictly independent having no tie up with any other organization and is controlled by its shareholders.

Heads Operation



John H. Bevel, general agent for Canadian Gulf Oil Company, which has jumped into the hunt for oil in Alberta in a big way. Mr. Bevel's office is in Calgary.

Farm Cultivator Is Multi-Purpose

Attachments on compact 3 hp cultivator, designed for use on gardens and small farms, can be changed with flip of foot, according to U. S. manufacturer. Operator can bring into position hilling plow, cultivator, shovel, level, tooth cultivator, or brush sweep. "Multi-cultivator" can be used as planter, mower, or spray applicator, as well as for old jobs requiring fractional or stationary horsepower.

The ancients considered even numbers as female, the odd number as male.

"Fog" for Fires

Night and day fire protection is provided by multiple automatic extinguishers, produced by Chicago firm. When a fire brings temperature up to 160 deg. Fahrenheit, the extinguisher spring which cranks heavy etc.

metal slug against this glass bulb or grenade, thereby shattering it. Fluid runs out through holes, changes into fog and forms fire smothering blanket. Designed for use in mills, plants, warehouses, etc.

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Alaska Becoming Great Fortress

Any nation looking upon Alaska as the jumping off place to start a push will have to look at it in the light of the new developments in Alaska. It is not only a matter of dollars but a matter of millions of dollars are being expended to make the territory a real "fort in the air" for aggression.

The whole Behring Strait Coast is being fortified and in addition air and other defense strategy are being suggested. Enormous sums are being expended by Uncle Sam on this. Evidently the best slogan for an enduring peace is preparedness.

New Type Screen

Automatic window screens, now made in Ontario, are built into window sash contour, can be installed by any carpenter, adjusted to any height of window opening. Turn of button frees window of screening, permitting washing with out interference.

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Energetic Campaign To Publicize Alberta

By Hon. A. J. Hoole

Industries are coming to Alberta. Predisposed by intense interest in the resources and opportunities offered by this province, and proven by the establishment of many new and important enterprises, Alberta has already entered a period of unprecedented industrial development. Each day adds to the unfolding story. Events of far-reaching significance are happening, particularly in the oil industry, with such rapidity that even our own citizens have difficulty in keeping abreast of them. All the while more and more people are learning about this great province.



Hon. A. J. Hoole, Alberta Minister of Economic Affairs, who describes the program for informing the world about Alberta's many desirable features.

It is a moving story; one to inspire pride and, as far as it is possible in a world fraught with unrest and disorder, one to inspire confidence in the future of Alberta. The task of guiding our industrial growth is primarily the concern of the Provincial Department of Trade and Industry, but the work of promoting interest in Alberta, of telling the story of Alberta's wealth of resources to the world is the responsibility of the Publicity and Promotion Office, a branch of the Department of Economic Affairs.

More about the methods being employed to accomplish this task later; we mention it here as typifying the manner in which the Department of Economic Affairs seeks to coordinate the work of other government departments in all matters relating to the provincial economy.

In BROAD GENERAL terms, the Alberta's newest department is to further economic, cultural and social development for the betterment of the people of the province and to assist wherever



With a huge building program nearing completion in the town of Yellowknife, Canada's most northerly gold mining center should be on the way to a long period of prosperous development. Mining company programs are proceeding steadily and before another year has passed it will be possible in the rehabilitation of service personnel. A division of government for this purpose was an entirely new venture, but while there has been no precedent to follow, the Department of Economic Affairs has long since become firmly established in its work. Today, 26 months after it began, its responsibilities are organized under five branches, the main features of which may be outlined briefly as follows:

1. **Alberta Travel Bureau.** This office was transferred from the Department of Trade and Industry on April 1, 1946, for the purpose of consolidating its activities and permitting specialization in Alberta's tourist industry. Conferences have been held, maps and travel booklets have been sent out, our many tourist attractions have been widely publicized by the bureau. Efforts are also being made constantly to improve the standards of service offered to our visiting friends and neighbors.

Indeed everything possible is being done by way of promoting a real western welcome for the guests of Alberta; and we believe that, making due allowance for persistent shortages and other conditions over which we have no control, the vast majority of our visitors return to their homes with a greater knowledge of this province and many pleasant memories of their experiences here.

2. **Publicity and promotion office.** This office has already been mentioned. In addition to initiating and organizing promotion for the development of Alberta's resources, it is responsible for general publicity and advertising for all departments of the government. News releases and feature articles in Alberta are distributed to newspapers and periodicals, and booklets containing statistics and information regarding the resources of the province are written and distributed to the people.

3. **THE PUBLICITY and promotion office maintains a photographic branch.** This service in turn is at the disposal of all departments of the government and a large volume of still pictures and a number of motion picture films have been prepared for them.

Pictorial records of special events are placed at the disposal of newspapers and magazines, and illustrations for booklets and feature articles are supplied. Still pictures are also used extensively in displays and exhibitions furthering the general knowledge of the people about Alberta.

Referring again to the work of promoting expansion of Alberta's industries, a comprehensive program to spread the word in eastern Canada, the United States and

Great Britain opens in September. Based on the slogan "Alberta Has What Your Business Needs" the program will drive home the attractions of this province for industrialists and business executives. It is a co-operative program, supported jointly by industries already established in Alberta and the provincial government. Leading business magazines in Canada, the United States and Britain, having

a combined circulation of over two and a quarter millions, will carry the story of Alberta's abundant and varied resources. "INDUSTRIAL expansion is one of Alberta's greatest needs for sound economic stability and prosperity for all. It has already been proven that a promotional program such as we are describing is the best means for reaching that objective."

3. **Technical Development Branch.** The services offered by this branch are available to all industrial concerns in the province. Invaluable work is being accomplished daily by suggestions in response to requests for competent technical assistance and advice on how to establish more efficient methods of production as well as in the development of new products. The function of this

branch is in keeping with the desire of the government to do everything possible to assist and encourage new industries in the province. And as the knowledge of the free service spreads, the greater good will come of it.

4. **CULTURAL Activities.** It is a well-established fact that industrial and economic progress must be accompanied by a growing appreciation and value of other subjects. In regard to such cultural growth as music, drama, arts and crafts, literature and many other subjects, all departments of the province of Alberta are making the most of these advantages in the program of the Cultural Activities Office. Work is being done to provide services in various sections of the province. The Alberta Board of Music has been organized and a comprehensive survey of existing facilities has been made in preparation for a program of action designed to help meet the musical needs of the province. The branch is preparing plans to encourage greater interest in drama, providing opportunities for both participants and listeners.

And finally, museum pieces and archeological specimens are being collected and catalogued so that these irreplaceable links with the past may be preserved and enjoyed by all.

5. **Housing Branch.** While this office is responsible for many important developments in the field of veterans' housing, its work is being fitted everyone who has been involved in the many activities of home building. In fact, the branch is now comfortably housed in the former many hundreds of veterans are now comfortably housed as a result of the activities of the branch, and in regard to other classes of our people, thousands have taken advantage of its work of augmenting supplies of lumber, plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring and other hand-tooled items. Several former air stations and army camps have been demolished under the supervision of the branch, the salvaged materials being

Oil Sales Chief



A. H. Miller, vice president in charge of sales for the province of Alberta, is shown here in a specially equipped oil rig.

ing allocated on a priority basis for urgent building requirements. In addition to this assistance in designing and construction of veterans' homes, and advice on home building have been given.



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THE OIL BULLETIN DAILY OIL BULLETIN

"Most Widely Read Authorities on Canada's Oil Industry"

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Lancaster Building CALGARY, Alberta.



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Capital Authorized - - 3,500,000 shares N. P. V.

Capital Issued - - - 2,131,500 shares N. P. V.

Transfer Agents - - - Guaranty Trust Company,
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Company owns four producing oil wells in the Vermilion and Lloydminster fields. Fifth well completed drilling and awaiting service rig to place it on steady production.

Company has drilling program of nine more wells in the proven area of the Lloydminster oil field.

Company holds 160 acres in the Leduc field.

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President.

F. M. CAMPBELL,
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salutes the mining industry of Alberta
and extends best wishes for success in the development
of their Northern territory.



THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

The Story of LEDUC No. 1.

It drilled to a depth of 118 miles and took 28 years to complete

It was a fateful hole! It snuggled in as a cable tool test at Czar, in eastern Alberta, in 1919. It sampled the strata at Wainwright, Ribstone, Red Coulee, Tilley, Vermilion, Princess and a host of other Alberta locations. It wandered over into Saskatchewan.

It had tough drilling at Stoberg, Coalhurst, Wildcat Hills, Grease Creek, Jumping Pound and numerous other foothill structures. It had to ease off a tremendous gas blow at Kinsella but otherwise it just got inadequate showings of oil. The final 5,000 feet of drilling was done by rotary at Leduc and production was obtained in the Devonian limestone.

That, literally, is the story of the Leduc Discovery Well. It was not a promiscuous "wildcat" that met with immediate success. It was the culmination of years of systematic effort. It was the lineal descendant of 622,600 feet of exploratory drilling. It was the first fruits of an expenditure of millions of dollars.

Western Canada has 500,000 square miles of prospective oil territory. A lot of oil can come out of one square mile, but first you have to find it.

Imperial Oil geologists started looking for "a needle in a haystack" back in 1919. They scoured the plains and the hills and followed the rivers to the Arctic.

As science progressed they were joined by the geophysicists who made wide reconnaissance surveys with their gravity meters and more detailed investigations with their seismographs.

Core drillers put down hundreds of holes in areas where heavy surface deposits defied the deductive reasoning of the geologists.

Paleontologists with their microscopes examined these cores for fossil evidence which would tell the age of the rock and, perhaps, give a hint of its oil possibilities. Thus, with increasing vigour as the years

went by, science sought to find areas where drilling would be justified and might be successful.

The saga of the oil driller will one day be written. On the plains, in the foothills and along the northern waterways, he has drilled 622,600 feet of wildcat hole for Imperial Oil alone.

Like Oliver Twist, he has always come back for more. Lost tools, collapsed casing; crooked hole; balky engines; intruding water; iron-hard strata; heaving shales; lost circulation; or the hundred and one things which make a driller's life a burden, failed to daunt him.

More than often his home has been under his "tin hat." He has heard the howl of the coyote and his commissariat has been raided by bears; he has fished for his breakfast in waters that would gladden any angler's heart.

He has had little cause for jubilation, but don't let anyone tell you that a tool pusher is interested only in making hole, that what comes out of it he neither knows nor cares. Leduc was a great morale builder for Imperial's tool pushers and their crews!

Imperial Oil Ltd. is in the oil business in Canada from coast to coast. To serve its customers it must supply its seven refineries with crude oil. The farther it has to go for crude, the heavier the transportation charges are and these, of course, are part of the cost of the finished products.

Only one out of every ten barrels processed at Canadian refineries comes out of a Canadian well.

Some of the imported barrels have accumulated over \$2.00 of transportation charges before they go into the cracking coils.

That and the saving of foreign exchange are strong reasons for trying to boost Canada's domestic production.

Who will benefit from Leduc?

One out of every eight barrels of oil taken from that field will go to the royalty holders. The government, as the largest holder of mineral rights, will reap the greatest return.

The individual royalty owner will have a steady annual income as long as the wells continue to yield.

Business in the oil community will flourish. There will be more people with more money to spend.

There will be new construction; oil installations and homes for the workers; there will be road building and maintenance; there will be a constant coming and going of those on business and those who merely come to look and marvel.

There will be an oil refinery at Edmonton.

But if Leduc should prove a major field; if similar success is encountered elsewhere in the area, then the influence of Leduc will expand like the ripples caused by a pebble tossed into a quiet pool.

The importance of an adequate supply of domestic crude to Canada is incalculable. And when we say "adequate" we are talking of millions of barrels, for Canada needed 71,000,000 barrels of crude in 1946 and only one barrel in ten was "home grown."

Here is how Mr. H. H. Hewitson, president of Imperial Oil Ltd., summed it up for the Company's shareholders at their last annual meeting:

"I need not comment on how good an enlarged production of oil in Canada would be for all segments of the national economy. It would mean an addition to the national income and, in the course of time, with production at a sufficient level, it would mean also a reduction in the cost of petroleum products to consumers on the prairies. This, of course, would also be a very important contribution to the national well-being because it would eventually lower the cost of production for our great agricultural industry."

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



Picture Story of Oil From Field Surveys to Limousine Gasoline Tank



Lay of the land . . .

First job done when a company starts probing for oil in any district is to make field surveys for "spotting" locations. At left above, Peter Gutfreund, of Red Deer, chief surveyor for Canadian Gulf Oil Company in the Westlock district, is shown squinting



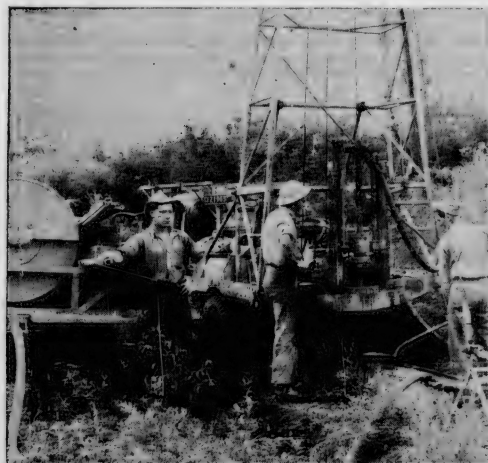
Get this straight . . .

through his transit. Another link in the survey party chain is depicted in the centre picture, with Merritt Townsend, also of Red Deer, holding up the red. The truck is affectionately known as "Judy." Surveys determine corrections other instruments may require.



Great gravity "guy" . . .

bumps and hollows. The black cloth on the instrument goes over the operator's head to shut out light when he is making his test. Cost of maintaining survey and gravity meter parties comes high. —Photos by William Kenah



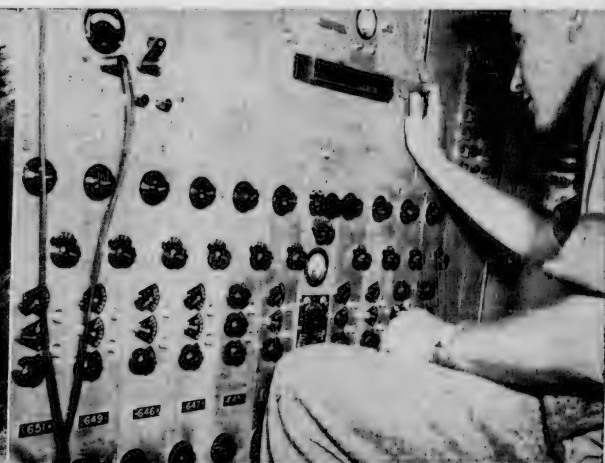
Preparing an earthquake . . .

More knowledge about that oil-bearing structure that may lie a mile or more beneath is obtained by seismograph tests. Actually a slight earthquake is created through firing a charge of dynamite



Off with a bang . . .

buried some feet below the surface. At left a Canadian Gulf Oil Company seismograph party is drilling a hole for a shot. Standing by the small portable drill derrick are, left to right: R. J. Hoffed.



Getting the shakes . . .

Westlock. Peter Morrison, Red Deer, and Larry Porter, Pincher Creek. The dynamite has just been exploded in centre picture, throwing up a "geyser" of earth. Fred Lanouette, Westlock, aus-

monograph instrument observer peers at his complicated panel in a sound proof truck cabin, where the seismograph recordings are made in photo at right.



Now, let's see here . . .

The bottom picture at the left was taken in Canadian Gulf interpretation office at Westlock and shows Jack Betters, geophysicist from Red Deer, looking over seismograph charts made in



Oil well at last . . .

operations previously described. A large shaft is kept busy interpreting the hundreds of tests made in the field. After a long, tough series of drilling, sometimes there is a producing oil well, marked



Then the refinery . . .

by the towering derrick in the centre bottom picture. The cracking units of a huge Gulf refinery shown to the right make the products of the oil well ready for use in many different forms. Probably



How many gallons? . . .

the most familiar final production of an oil well is the gasoline that goes into the gas tanks of your car. In the last picture an Edmonton motorist is having his tank filled.

Comes by Tank Truck

Algas Distribution New Alberta Industry

Gas to burn in your kitchen stove, to heat your home and garage, or to run your car or truck, can now be delivered to your door by the bottle or in larger tanks.

That's the result of a new kind of industry that has just moved into Edmonton and Alberta. The propane gas, a refined and peppered up natural gas, is being distributed in the Edmonton and central-north Alberta areas by Luna Gas Ltd., a group of Edmonton business men. It is a \$100,000 enterprise.

The product in Alberta is known as Algas and it is brought into the province by Alberta Gas Services Ltd., which from the appointed a number of distributors.

CENTRAL GAS distributors are agents for Algas at Bonanza while at the railroad warehouse and re-

Algas industries handle the product in the Camrose district. Luna Gas Ltd. offices and storage warehouses are located in buildings formerly occupied by the U.S. Army railroad organization on 112 street.

The gas is being hauled from manufacturing sites in Wyoming and Texas by a fleet of tank trucks. The average haul is 1,000 miles from Midwest, Wyoming to Edmonton.

The gas is stored in large tanks at the railroad warehouse and re-

Deliver Gas Direct to Alberta Homes



Gas for heating and other purposes can now be delivered in containers to farm homes and towns not served by pipelines as the result of the establishment at 10813 144 street of Luna Gas Ltd. The Edmonton firm will distribute the Algas or propane gas in Edmonton and central-north Alberta districts. In the foreground, here is one of the distributed to customers from this point.

One of the largest gas storage tanks in western Canada, with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, is now on the Luna Gas premises in the west end and will soon be "cut-in" for storage purposes.

THE TANK is 68 feet long and costs \$25,000.

The purpose of the new service is to supply the pure type of gas to farms and smaller towns that are not on a gas pipeline.

"The GAS that comes to you is known as Algas," is the trade name of Algas.

The gas comes from the petroleum wells washed and compressed into liquid form. The average pipeline gas is usually rated at from 500 to 1,000 BTU's while Algas has a rating of 2,000 BTU's.

Convenient storage tanks are supplied and installed by the company and delivery routes established. That are serviced much in the same manner as an ice route.

Just by turning a knob the liquid gas is converted back into vapor for heating or other purposes.

Stoves and all other gas appliances designed to use Algas are installed and serviced by the company.

LUNA GAS LTD. just recently started delivering to customers in the Edmonton and central-north-west districts of the province. The gas can be used for any purpose that natural gas can be used for.

The huge trucks hauling the gas to Alberta from U.S. plants, have capacities up to 5,000 gallons.

Containers holding from four up to 1,000 gallons each can be obtained from Algas by the customers depending on the amounts required. The smaller containers are called bottles.

The city of Spokane, uses Algas extensively in its civic motor bus fleet.

A. H. Luna of Edmonton is president of the company distributing the Algas here, with Harry Martin, vice-president, L. McKinley is secretary-treasurer, and C. Lund, superintendent of warehouse and installations.

Change Regulations For Oil Reservations

Exporation of natural gas for any use outside of Alberta is forbidden in the new provincial petroleum leasing regulation announced recently by Lands Minister Hon. N. J. Tanner.

The announcement was the main feature of an 11-point order-in-council passed by the cabinet in an effort to modernize and revise regulations in the face of Alberta's growing importance as a world oil center. The expert has applied to all leases, new and old.

Setting up of crown reserves, up to the government's decision to retain 50 per cent of all Alberta oil rights, was also provided for in the new regulations.

Decision as to when and how crown reserves will be made available for development will be made at a later date, Mr. Tanner said.

Under the new regulations the most and any person can lease is 10,000 acres, which may be taken in a solid block. This is the equivalent of a checkerboard pattern—the same as each lease.

Under the new regulations, the minimum size of a lease may be 160 acres, or a quarter section. The new regulations allow grouping of leases for development, but maximum grouping is 32 sections or the equivalent acreage, with all leases within a radius of 12 miles of the well site.

A well must be started on a lease or group within a year after it is taken out, he said. Upon completion of or abandonment of any well,

the leaseholder must start drilling of another well within 30 days or the lease becomes subject to cancellation.

Battery Charger

Two light-weight battery chargers, available soon in Canada, are so constructed they may be used without removing the discharged battery from the vehicle. One model will charge the average truck, car or tractor battery in 12 hours or less; the other will bring the normally run-down automobile battery up to operating efficiency within 24 hours. Both operate in 115-volt 60-cycle alternating current.

Tubeless Tire

B. F. Goodrich is in initial stages of production on tubeless tires. Sales will be on limited basis for time being and cost is somewhat high, but mass production is expected to bring prices below that of first-class tire and tube. In case of puncture, gunny rubber substance surrounds whatever penetrates tire, and "seals" the hole, thus the gunny rubber immediately closes the hole.

Where crown reserves have been established under previous regulations, the government will take immediate action to set them up.

Maximum length of a lease has been set at four miles, with length limited to twice the breadth of the lease. As the minimum dimension allowable in any lease is half a mile minimum lease now allowable is 160 acres, or a quarter section.

The new regulations allow grouping of leases for development, but maximum grouping is 32 sections or the equivalent acreage, with all leases within a radius of 12 miles of the well site.

A well must be started on a lease or group within a year after it is taken out, he said. Upon completion of or abandonment of any well,

Can Truck Truiler Away in Trunk

Disassembled parts of a U.S.-made trailer weigh 45 pounds and store away in little space in car's trunk. Within five minutes, they can be transformed into trailer capable of carrying 400 pounds. At minimum tubing is fitted with spring-loaded locking device, so that assembly involves little more than putting parts together. The cause it is hitched to bumper in two places, and has castor-type wheel, trailer always moves with car's direction. In parking it acts merely as an extension of car.

Heating Rubber

Celling material developed by U. S. Rubber Company consists of layer of conducting rubber andwiched between two sheets of glass.

The rubber, made conductive through addition of finely ground carbon black, heats up when electricity flows through it, providing even warmth that can be thermally controlled in each room. System unobscured in cold areas, since cost of electric power is high.



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Progress Report To Shareholders

South Brazeau Petroleum

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The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, August the Fourth, and the Officers and Directors were unanimously re-elected for a further term.

Reports presented at the meeting showed that in addition to having the East Leduc South Brazeau No. 1 well 2105 feet toward completion, your Company had approximately \$25,000 and 600,000 shares of stock in the Treasury. Expenses of drilling the No. 1 Well were to be met out of production, South Brazeau participating in 50 per cent of the net production, it was stated.

Drilling, which was temporarily halted waiting for new derrick equipment, was expected to be resumed this week, as the new derrick had arrived and was being erected at the well site in Leduc Co., S. Sec. 0, Twp. 50, Range 25, W. 4th, three-quarters of a mile directly south of the Imperial Leduc No. 2 producer.

- This report is for the information of shareholders to bring them up to date on the Company's position, and should not be construed as an offering of shares, nor is it intended to influence the sale or trading of shares of the Company.

(Signed) MAYNARD E. DAVIES,

Managing Director

Atlantic Oil Company LIMITED

One of the larger independent operators in Alberta with holdings in the Leduc Oilfield and the Camrose, Michichi-Hanna and Winterting Hills areas.

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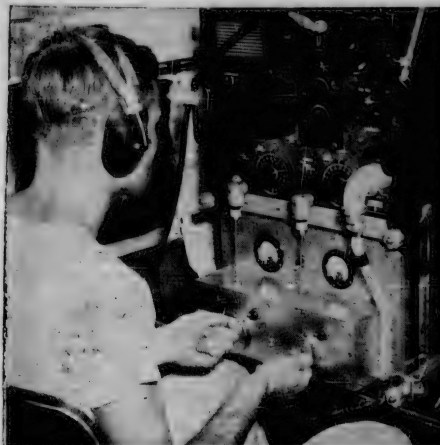
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Message message...

Airborne Magnetometer Is Marvelous New Instrument Of Present-Day Geological Exploration Survey Work

By Jack DeLong

It seems that in the long, wondrous dawn of creation, when the foundations of the earth were being laid, The Creator ordained of man, his just and greatest creation: "I will cause him to develop and utilize all the superb skill and wisdom with which he is endowed before the buried treasure of the earth will be at his command."

MAN HAS BUILT AN INSTRUMENT



rial civilization, the like of which has never been seen. Like a gigantic chain reaction the complex series of technological circumstances that form this vast industrial mechanism, keep calling for greater prowess and finer precision.

The search for oil, the fluid on which the industrial age moves and has in being one of the many fascinating episodes of the complicated progression.

As technology continues its grand march and mechanization becomes more and more prevalent in the everyday life of the world, the need for more and more oil becomes increasingly urgent.

But oil is hidden far below the surface in traps formed by the sedimentary rock deposits. No instrument has yet been devised that can "declare" with certainty that oil lies in this place or that.

But many are the marvelous aids that science has devised to assist the oil hunter. Although these do not "say" with exactitude that oil is here or there, they do provide ever more accurate guides

to where the hidden petroleum beds are most likely to be found.

Possibly the most fantastic and certainly the most revolutionary of all these tools of geophysical science is the airborne magnetometer.

THIS DEVICE is now being used for the first time in Canada in the current exploration being carried out in Alberta by the Canadian Gulf Oil Company.

Trilled from a Canadiana Gulf Oil Company DC-3 plane, the magnetometer, or "bird," as it is dubbed in the trade, is encased in a metal torpedo-like covering.

If Wayne Hoyman, Gulf laboratory expert and supervisor of the airborne magnetometer party, states that this new instrument has "revolutionized" the methods of finding promising oil bearing structures.

The time saved alone is a factor that commends the airborne method. Five times the territory can be covered in this manner than can be covered by a ground magnetometer party.

Then there is the factor of accessibility.

THE AIRBORNE magnetometer will record its significant data far from civilization, in places where it would take months to move a ground party over roadless wilderness.

Valuable time and great expense can thus be largely eliminated, as only where there are indications of good structures will ground parties be sent in.

The main function of the magnetometer is to measure the earth's magnetic field.

Sedimentary rock, the shales and limestones in which oil traps are located, are generally speaking, non-magnetic. The igneous rocks, far below, are, on the other hand, magnetic.

The magnetometer is therefore used to measure the depths from the surface at which these igneous or magnetic rocks are located.

In turn, this procedure approximates the thickness of the sedimentary, or non-magnetic rocks of sands upwards to the surface. The picture the oil searcher

are after is really the anomalies or bumps and hollows in the sedimentary rocks resting on the igneous or magnetic floor. Oilmen call the latter structure "the basement."

THE MAGNETOMETER does this job better than any instrument yet devised. The airborne magnetometer does it faster and over a wider area than the ground instrument.

Geology is essentially a painstaking piecing together of an infinite number of pictures obtained through the work of many instruments.

An almost fantastic degree of precision is obtained by this instrument working in conjunction with ground-based mobile Shoran units, which trace the path of the aircraft over the surface of the ground, further checked by the automatic Sonne strip camera, photographing the surface of the ground.

A ground photographic record of every flight is thus obtained and then follows the work of correlating the surface topography with magnetic recordings on the magnetometer graph.

There is thus a three-way check on all the work performed. When the weather permits the big Gulf Oil Company Douglas, takes off from Edmonton airport each day for two six-hour flights. It is hard, exacting work for the trained crew of experts operating under the eagle eye of Supervisor Hoyman. Even the pilot has to be more than just a pilot. Every road crossed must be punched on the film strip so that the pieces of the geologic picture finally fitted together will be highly accurate.

There is a romantically intriguing story woven around the operations of this airborne magnetometer.

Flying about 1,500 feet above the ground at 125 miles per hour, the magnetometer is constantly reading messages from igneous rock thousands of feet beneath the surface of the earth that were formed millions of years ago, long before man or even the modern animals walked in the swamps of our commonplace world of today.

Down, down, through successive geologic ages, that saw the dinosaur, fearsome reptiles, the saber-toothed tiger and others roam as lords of a cruel and uncompleted earth, pierces the magic eye of the magnetometer. And back to man, up near the clouds comes the answering impulse, shortening to split seconds the eons of ages that creation required.

IN THE MYSTICAL reciprocity that goes on unceasingly with the use of energy, man the last of "things" created is drawing new energy from the first "thing" created.

The oil the magnetometer assists in locating was once primitive animate life in the form of fishes and other denizens of the deep seas that covered Alberta millions of years ago.

IT WAS MORE than a year before Pearl Harbor that Victor Vacquier, working at the Gulf laboratory, was engaged in the development of a magnetometer which would combine high sensitivity with truly portable operation.

Preliminary test flights were made in February of 1941 after the Sperry Gyroscope Company had co-operated in the design of the instrument.

BECAUSE OF THE war, military interest in the instrument was immediately stimulated and the support of the US National Defence Research Committee obtained.

An airborne magnetometer for submarine detection work was developed and it was used with tell-

ing effect against enemy U-boats on the Atlantic sea lanes.

Gulf first used wholeheartedly into the war effort and development of the airborne magnetometer for purely geophysical work, was "shelved" until the close of hostilities.

NOW GULF, holding the patents on the device, is using the tool in

many parts of the world with great success.

The airborne magnetometer provides the only practical means for making magnetic prospecting surveys over water-covered areas. It takes much of the effort out of such work over land, marsh and other areas difficult for ground prospecting.

The wondrous of scientific precision instrumentation is in action above, as the Canadian Gulf Company airborne magnetometer crew go through their paces. At the extreme left, Dave Davis is at the controls of the plane Shoran instruments that permit control, with three ground mobile stations, fixing position of the aircraft at all times. In the center picture, Carl Pitman, left, and George Dahmeyer,

right, are engaged in letting out the cable to which the magnetometer or "bird" is attached. At the right, magnetometer operator Carl Pitman is taking a "message" on the wonderful instrument. The curving line on the graph is the famous rock structure thousands of feet below the earth's surface. These pictures were taken in the air above the Edmonton area.

Photo by William Jensen

Old Alampi We hope...

Photo by William Jensen

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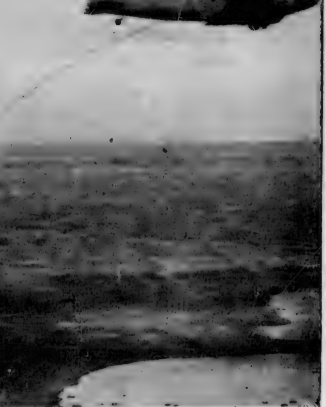
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Enoch Band Enriched

Stony Plain Indians In On Oil Picture

Members of the Enoch band of Cree Indians on the 12,800-acre Stony Plain reservation, just a few miles west of Edmonton, are watching current oil developments with an alertness matching that exhibited by the most enthusiastic wildcatter in the district.

And why shouldn't these true Canadians with the copper skin? Plans are being made to develop the great search for oil.

As words of the Dominion government members of the Enoch band stand to benefit in a big way if the oil is found, in the form of the Canadian Gulf Company, strike oil.

Already a huge derrick towers toward the sky near the centre of the reservation just 12 miles west of the city limits, beyond the hamlet of Wainwright.

MONTHS AGO Gulf geologists, steamship experts and the like, carried out explorations and ground tests on the reservation. The picture had an optimistic tinge.

Now the first well is being drilled.

Indians in Line for "Much Wampum"



Future Alberta Industrial Giant

Alberta can become one of the industrial giants of North America. It need be thought of simply as a wheat-growing country or a grain-growing country generally.

There are grain fields and ranches from which we can produce food to supply most of the world's needs if necessary.

But in addition we have large forest reserves in Alberta, from which we can build millions of new homes; we have coal in such abundance that we would have no difficulty in warming the homes

The Enoch Band of Cree Indians, numbering 218, on the Stony Plain reservation, just west of Edmonton, may receive quite a windfall if oil is struck on their reservation. Canadian Gulf Oil Company has already paid the redmen, through the department of Indian Affairs, \$30,000 for the right to explore and drill on the land. If oil is obtained there will be the usual 10 per cent royalty on each barrel.

Above are shown the headmen of the band in the shadow of the Gulf oil derrick. Pointing hopefully toward the derrick is Chief James Peacock. Behind him in that order are: Councillors John McGillis and William Morin. Chief Peacock's dog, Rex, is in the foreground.

of the entire country. We know from the fact that year after year we have enough, in fact to drive the wheels of industry from one end of the country to the other, for many years to come.

Yet Alberta, as a province, is only 42 years old.

It used to be considered that Alberta was making more or less than a land of grain. That comes

from the fact that year after year you see the top honors being taken in world competitions by farmers and ranchers from the Province of Alberta. Never else, we know that, besides the fertile soil, we have great quantities of coal and timber. To this we must add oil, natural gas, clay, salt, lime, gypsum, water power for irrigation,

ed and who knows what the results may be?

The underground mineral and oil rights belonged to the Indians. But under the laws governing Treaty Indians the red man can not buy and sell as freely as his white brother.

Following regulations, members of the Enoch band held a council meeting after Gulf Oil Company officials and E. A. Robertson, Indian agent at Wainwright, had conferred on the situation.

The council, headed by Band Chief James Peacock, decided to permit the department of Indian Affairs to negotiate for them.

Accordingly, the band surrendered the oil rights to the department of Indian Affairs.

IN ACCORDANCE with procedure governing oil exploration on Indian reservations the department then called for tenders from interested oil companies.

The Canadian Gulf Company was successful in securing a permit to explore and drill on the reservation. The company paid \$30,000 for the permit, which carries the right to lease any or all of the reservation for future operations.

The money is placed in trust for the Indians by the department of Indian Affairs and will be used to better their standard of living by providing better housing, hospital and educational facilities.

A substantial cash payment was also made to the title members.

If oil is produced on the reservation the Enoch band will be sitting pretty. There'll be much additional "wampum" for the band in the form of the usual 10 per cent royalty on every barrel.

As there are only 218 men, women and children in the Enoch band, the outlook for many more to come is very rosy providing Gulf brings in some producing wells on the reservation. Of course monies from royalties will be handled in the same way as was the cash payment for exploration rights.

The money will be held in trust by the department and used to better the lives of the Indians.

MANY OF THE ENOCH band are successful farmers. All have received education although they still speak Cree among themselves.

John McGillis and William Morin are other members of the band council, headed by Chief Peacock.

Down in the state of Oklahoma a few decades ago many Indian found themselves wealthy almost overnight when oil was discovered on their reservations.

Perhaps members of Chief Peacock's Enoch Band will become the Canadian counterpart of their fortunate brothers in the United States.

New Joint School

Rivera, Manitoba, has been selected as the site for Canada's first joint air school. The school will stress cooperation between army, navy and air force units in offensive and defensive actions.

And a good many other things, the extent of which is not yet known.

Canada's Governor General Examines Leduc Oil



His Excellency Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor-General of Canada, was so greatly interested in the new oil discoveries at Leduc that he spent several hours around the derricks in the field on the occasion of his recent visit to Western Canada. Commander of Allied troops in the Mediterranean theatre in the Second World War, Field Marshal Alexander knows well the value of oil. The above picture shows the vice-regal party at a Leduc well. His Excellency is smiling.

Huge Amount Natural Gas Used in Alta.

Over 43 billion cubic feet of natural gas are produced and consumed in this province annually, representing more than 40 per cent of the natural gas produced in Canada. The industries in Medicine Hat, for instance, were built around an ample supply of cheap gas. A comparison of the costs of natural gas and coal for industrial purposes may be of interest.

The comparison of heat values is a quite technical, involving temperature, atmospheric pressure, boiler conditions, etc., but a fair

comparison can be made of their respective British thermal unit content. Our high grade bituminous coal contains 12,000 B.T.U.'s per pound or about \$5 million per ton. Our natural gas contains 1,100 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot or \$150,000 per thousand cubic feet. Accordingly, 22,000 cubic feet of gas is equivalent to a ton of our highest grade coal in terms of B.T.U.'s.

Now gas is sold on a variable rate, the rate decreasing with the amount consumed; but a fairly large consumer might average his cost at 18 cents a thousand feet which would make it equivalent to \$3.60 as compared to the cost of a ton of coal. If we assume that coal is 65 per cent efficient and gas 70 per cent which is a fair comparison, the comparative value of coal is brought down to \$3.00 per ton. Lower grades of coal such as lignite slack, which is rather boiler conditions, etc., but a fair

power purposes, would have a lower comparative value. If such coal cost, say 9000 B.T.U.'s its efficient value compared to gas would be about \$3.50 per ton. It is obvious that such cheap fuel must be attractive to such industries requiring large quantities of fuel. But also of great importance is the absence of smoke. All the cities of Alberta are almost entirely free from contamination.

Calculates Loads

Pilots can rapidly calculate allowable takeoff and landing weight of transport planes by means of new pocket-size calculator, now made in United States, which takes into account field altitude, runway length, wind and obstacle height and distance in accordance with Civil Air Regulations.

Exclusive rights to new cold-water method of de-inking waste newspaper have been sold to new-born Pelaware corporation. Company intends to build mills near principal cities, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New Francisco.



THE P.M. "ONE MAN" POWER CHAIN SAW

is designed for use in cutting all kinds of wood and timber. Single-cylinder, 2-cycle motor provides ample, full cutting power. Heat-treated, alloy-steel cutting chain has proven efficient in all types of hard and soft woods. Three lengths of cutter bars: 14-inch, 30-inch, 36-inch. LIGHT IN WEIGHT—only 35 to 37 pounds. SAVES TIME AND LABOR. PAYS FOR ITSELF through economical operation and productive capacity. Write for illustrated folder and full information.

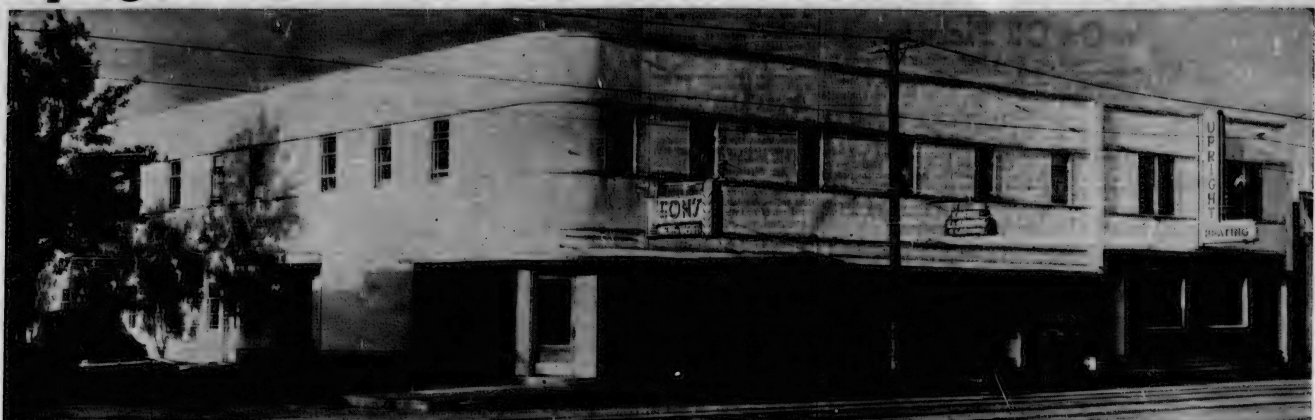
ILLUSTRATED from Left to Right.

- Felling
- Home Woodcutting
- Bucking
- Undercutting

The P.M. "One Man" POWER CHAIN SAW

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Uprights Have Grown With Edmonton Since 1909



Starting off with a shop in his kitchen and ending up with the fine streamlined building shown above is the success story of Charlie Upright, founder of the Upright Bros. Heating and Air Conditioning Company at 92 street on 118 avenue in the northeast section of Edmonton. Now Charlie

Upright's three sons, Cecil, Frank and Leslie, operate the business, under the firm name of Upright Bros., Heating and Air Conditioning Company. Mr. Upright, senior, still takes a keen interest in the affairs of the company although he has retired from active direction.

The structure is called the Greenview Apartment Block. In addition to the Upright firm, other business premises on the ground floor are occupied by Capitol Cleaners and Laundry Co., Paul's Meat Market and Leon's Men's Furnishings store. These are all firms that have been long estab-

lished in Edmonton. It's hard to realize that the gleaming concrete structure in the above picture replaced the rickety wooden building shown in the picture below at the centre of the page. But they both had the same site.

—Photo by Blais

Steady Expansion

Upright Heating Co. In Fine New Building

Away back in 1909 Charlie Upright decided to go into the sheet metal business. He was modest about the whole thing. So he opened a shop in his own family kitchen. That was in the northeast section of the city in the vicinity of 92 street.

Edmonton has growing and the Upright firm is growing in step. His three sons, Cecil, Frank and Leslie, are now in the firm. The Upright firm grew up in the modest time too.

They followed right in the father's footsteps as to trade inheritance and now have the executive board of the firm since the retirement of their father.

In recent months the Upright firm moved into premises known as the Greenview Apartment Building in this avenue's building business thoroughfare.

It is a four-story fine-pointed structure of four stories, costing close to \$100,000.

The Upright firm occupies the bulk of the ground floor business space and there are 10 modern suites upstairs.

Capitol Cleaners, Paul's Meat Market and Leon's Men's Furnishings occupy the remaining business frontage at the ground level. The building covers an area 99 by 101 feet.

All types of heating work are carried out in Upright's underground shop, with an conditioning and overhaul equipment at Sheridon, Man.

The Upright Establishment in 1913



Charles Upright and his sons operated the above hardware store and sheet metal shop on what was called Alberta Avenue, as far back as 1909. The scene above was photographed in 1913 and shows the store and shop on the same site as the handsome new building in the large picture at the top of the page. The car to the right was an early one of the "class" autos of that day. It was the first car owned north of the Norwood Boulevard. An automobile hunt to Crook Lake in these days started at 6:00 a.m. If you were lucky you reached the lake by 8:00 p.m. Today the Upright brothers carry on with a modern plant and a fleet of new Dodge cars to speed their heating and air-conditioning service to northern Alberta.

Friction Material Heavy-duty friction material for clutches and brakes. It is said to be unaffected by oil and grease. Now made in Canada by sintering powdered copper, graphite, and other operating under unusual conditions. Toronto manufacturer (Jims, such as asbestos, paper, mits, says product is of special interest to rubber companies etc.

Since 1909

... 38 YEARS GROWING WITH EDMONTON

UPRIGHT BROS.

are now located in their

MODERN NEW PLANT

in the new Upright Block at

the CORNER OF 92 ST. & 118 AVE.



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Now AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

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Your present heating plant equipped with a Pure-Air Conditioning Unit, will now humidify, filter, wash and circulate the air you breathe, in addition to heating your home in winter and keeping it comfortably cool in summer. For a nominal expense the air-conditioning unit can be installed in the great majority of central heating plants without shutting the plant down. Have your present heating plant equipped with new automatically-controlled air-conditioning unit.

We will guarantee the Pure-Air Conditioning Unit against mechanical defects for a period of three years.

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a fleet of new DODGE CARS to speed up our service



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HEATING & AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS

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Our Mail Order Department gives best service to country customers. Ship all your orders and money to the Capitol Cleaners and Laundry.

EXPRESS YOUR GARMENTS COLLECT!

We pay the express, as the insurance, and you pay the small return charge.

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At the Capitol Cleaners and Laundry

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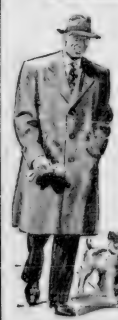
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"Service with a Smile!"

PAUL LARKEE

Edmonton's Handsome New Telephone Building



As Edmonton moves toward a glorious industrial future the usual growing pains of expansion under conditions of shortage are experienced. The old telephone exchange became hopelessly inadequate to serve a population that has increased by more than 20,000 since

before the Second World War. Relief is coming slowly, but surely. Above is shown the fine new city telephone department building that will assist materially in relieving the phone-hungry residents.

Has Advanced Policy

Alberta Provides Many Free Health Services

By Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross
Minister of Health

With the provision on June 1, 1947, of complete health services for certain groups of Alberta residents, a long step toward a comprehensive system of health insurance for all has been taken. The services include hospitalization, medical and surgical attention when required, the provision of glasses when prescribed, and complete dental care with the exception of new dentures.

Those benefiting under the measure are old age pensioners, blind pensioners, recipients of mother's allowances, together with the dependents of these people.

With this step the heavy burden of health care has been lifted from the shoulders of number of Alberta citizens whose resources were in no condition to bear it. Better health and happier lives are the heritable results. There can be no doubt that this would be true in relation to a wider application of health insurance, but although many difficulties stand in the way of further progress, it is true that the people of Alberta, the medical profession and the government of the province will be watching the results with keen interest and exploring methods by which these difficulties may be removed.

At it is, Alberta provides many other health services on a non-contributory basis.

This record has followed the realization that good health is the basis of good citizenship, and that government authority must lead the people toward constantly improving health standards. And though it is the responsibility of each individual to work for this objective, the vital nature of the problem necessitates and justifies all the assistance of which the government is capable.

HEALTH LEADERSHIP which might be considered as outstanding in Alberta includes such measures as that providing free hospitalization for all maternity cases in the province. Since the inauguration of this service in April, 1944, upwards of 40,000 mothers have received the benefit of hospital care at a public ward based at government expense.

Alberta was first to recognize the importance of controlling insect-borne diseases. As a result a division of public health entomology was set up to study and devise control methods for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia and bubonic plague. Comprehensive surveys of areas affected by these diseases are being made and field crews equipped with travelling laboratories are safeguarding the health of the people against them. Regarding bubonic or sylvatic plague, it has been established that gophers in sections of Alberta carry germ-infected fleas, and much of the work of the Entomology Division is to fight this dread disease in every possible way.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Alberta is the only rail-free area in North America, much of the credit for which is due to the division.

Free treatment and rehabilitation guidance for victims of infantile paralysis is another health service provided in Alberta. In addition to hospitalization, medical and surgical care by orthopedic surgeons after the acute stage of the disease has past is provided.

Diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been free to Albertans for the past several years. Cancer clinics are operated in both Calgary and Edmonton. Suspected cases are referred to the clinics by medical men, where final diagnosis is made and if necessary, x-ray, radium or surgical treatment

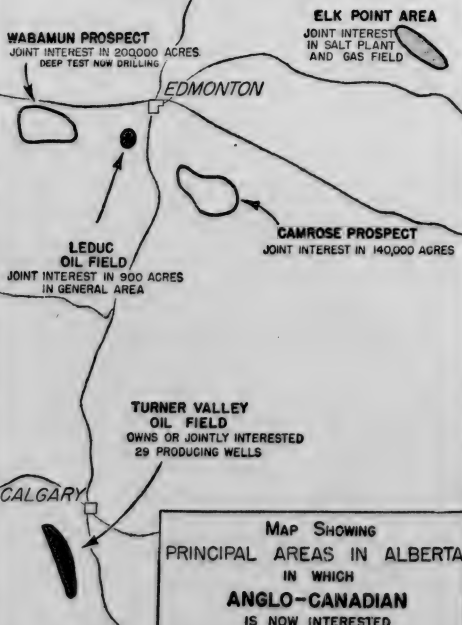
is given. Free hospitalization up to 15 days for the diagnosis is provided.

ANOTHER SERVICE free to the people of Alberta provides diagnosis and sanatorium treatment for sufferers of pulmonary tuberculosis. Mass surveys with x-ray are being made by means of mobile units. Two of these units, presented to the government by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, visit cities and towns throughout the province and x-ray the people, and if evidence of tuberculosis is found proper treatment is given. By such methods the white plague has been reduced within a comparatively few years from a dread disease to one in which complete recovery can be assured.

In addition to treatment, emphasis is placed on preventive health services in Alberta. To this end the department maintains a division of health education charged with the responsibility of making Alberta people more aware of the importance of health and of what they can do for themselves in this regard.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH services are also a major function of organized health units in Alberta. Free immunization and communicable disease control is stressed, sanitation and proper food supervision is given consideration, dental, pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers provided, as well as child welfare, school health and health education services are rendered.

The province has every reason to be proud of the work being done in more isolated areas by the district nurses. The drama of health which members of this branch of public service accept as part of their daily lives is most outstanding, and their work of caring for those to whom no other medical aid is available remains a tribute to the spirit of the nursing profession.



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Healthy Province



ALTHOUGH IT IS impossible to give a review of the present nature of the department is safeguarding the health of the people of Alberta, let us not overlook the work of the provincial laboratory. The services provided by this great institution are available not only to all divisions of the department of health, but to the medical profession and to organizations and individuals generally.

Diagnosis by means of tissue examination, typing of pneumococcus, examination of faeces for typhoid, blood test for syphilis, etc., analysis of water, numbering into the hundreds of thousands yearly are carried out as routine. The work of the provincial laboratory in connection with control of communicable disease and food poisoning is also of the greatest importance to the lives and health of the people.

Through it free vaccine and foodstuffs for immunization are supplied to physicians and public health workers.

IN ALL THE Alberta department of health is organized into 14 separate divisions. These are cancer control, communicable disease control, entomology, general administration, health education, hospitals, mental health, public health nursing, the provincial laboratory, the sanitary engineering, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control,

they can do for themselves in this regard.

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Carriers Warned On Fire Hazards

The importance of fire prevention is being stressed by the ATA and its safety operations department has issued a bulletin urging all motor carriers to take stock of fire hazards.

The bulletin recommends that truckers set up a "fire prevention committee" and to inspect all premises and all vehicles for the purpose of detecting fire hazards and correcting them.

It is further emphasized that all fire-fighting equipment be inspected, making certain that it is in good working condition and ready for use.

"Consult your city fire department who will be glad to advise you on fire prevention methods and techniques," the bulletin advises all carriers.

Other means of preventing fires are also cited by the bulletin, among them: See that all those are free of grease, oil, tools and waste; see that the ventilation systems are in good condition; ventilation is necessary to remove carbon monoxide fumes and other exhaust gases; look for accumulation of waste materials and misplaced gasoline containers.

New Oil Gets To The Hard Places

New oil claims to penetrate "hard-to-reach" places; said to be especially useful on buildings and elevator cables as it will lubricate all strands, thereby reducing friction under strain. U. S. makes sure oil will penetrate rail to ease tightened joints; is good for breaking in new or re-bored cylinders; can be used under all climatic conditions.

This Should Solve Scratch Problems

But contains materials for applying a soft finish to bottoms of articles that rest on furniture surfaces—lamps, for instance—thereby preventing scratching. Adhesive undercoat is applied first; then rayon fibre is driven into undercut with spray gun. Stream of air through the retractor of the unit draws the fibre and separates them, causing rays to drive into undercut at high velocity. With one end rounded, fibre strands erect, forming a resilient pile. A manufacturer says it is designed for home or small shop use.

Progress Report

To the Unregistered Shareholders of

Beaulieu Yellowknife MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

In view of the fact that Beaulieu Yellowknife Mines Limited now expects to reach production within a matter of days on its Norma property in the Beaulieu River section of the Yellowknife area, the Directors of your Company deem it advisable to publish the following summary of its operations, for the benefit of unregistered shareholders:

PRODUCTION:

It is anticipated that the first test mill run at your Company's Norma mine will be made on September 4, 1947, or within a matter of days therefrom. Your Company will be the first new gold operation in the Yellowknife area to reach production since the end of the last war.

MILLING:

Production will be undertaken at an initial milling rate of 90 to 100 tons of ore daily. The modern Aerofall milling unit is designed to handle 50 tons daily, but through the use of tungsten-carbide balls the higher tonnage can be worked.

ORE RESERVES:

Your Company's managing director, Major A. O. Ames, estimates the indicated ore reserves as being approximately 100,000 tons to the 300-foot horizon. Anticipated grade of this tonnage is calculated by Major Ames to be about one ounce of gold, or \$35.00 to the ton of ore. It is to be emphasized that these estimates include only a fraction of the indicated length and possible depth of the Norma vein; further important ore-making possibilities, both in this vein and on other structures, remain open for comprehensive investigation.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS:

Your Company is undertaking an extensive program of underground development, the initial stages of which have been completed, to open the Norma vein for production. The two-compartment shaft has been completed to a depth of 315 feet, and stations have been opened at the 170- and 300-foot horizons.

On the first level, crosscutting is directed to a section of the vein where diamond drilling from the surface yielded a value

of 2.76 ozs. in gold (\$96.00) per ton over a core length of 28 ft. 9 ins. A raise will be opened in the ore to the surface of the bottom of a pit, where an assay of 8.35 ozs. (\$292.25) in gold over two feet was obtained.

At the 300-foot depth, a raise will open a section where surface drilling gave 7.45 ozs. (\$260.75) in gold per ton over 10 ft., 4 ins. Drifting north and south is also to be carried out on both levels.

SURFACE INSTALLATIONS:

Your Company has installed one of the finest, most modern new mining sites in Yellowknife. Buildings include personnel quarters (single and married); dining and cooking facilities; power house; warehouse; office; ore bin, enlarged to hold 60 tons; headframe; milling plant; together with other such necessary installations. In addition, an airstrip has been constructed to aid in the transportation of equipment and supplies to the property.

SURFACE EXPLORATION:

Continuous surface exploration for more than a year, except for periods when weather conditions made such work impossible, has not only extended the known length of the important Norma vein to 3,000 feet, but has also uncovered other vein occurrences which may be the easterly and westerly extensions of the main Norma vein. Should this be the case, the total length of the Norma vein would be some 12,000 feet.

DIAMOND DRILLING:

A diamond drill is now in operation at the 300-foot station to test the possible downward extension of the Norma vein at the 700-foot horizon, a depth heretofore untouched by exploration.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE URGED TO HAVE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED IN THEIR OWN NAMES IMMEDIATELY

The Directors of your Company confidently expect that during the next several months, development results of just as great significance will be forthcoming from the Norma mine. Consequently, to receive full, regular reports of your Company's activities, unregistered shareholders are urged to have their certificates registered in their own names immediately, by forwarding them to

THE PREMIER TRUST COMPANY
10 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Ont.

SAM TAYLOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BEAULIEU YELLOWKNIFE MINES LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Suite 1024, Federal Building

85 Richmond St. W., TORONTO 1, ONT.

First
With 5,000
Watts

EDMONTON

Yellowknife Modern "Metropolis" of North



One of the finest modern layouts in the North West Territories is that of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. at Yellowknife. This summer the Con. has started probing for the rich vein

that was so sensational on Giant Yellowknife properties. It is believed to extend through the Consolidated holdings. The above picture shows the modern mining plant of Consolidated at Yellowknife.

Compare Alberta To Sleeping Giant

There was certainly enough evidence of nature's prodigious bestowal of wealth under the top covering of rich Alberta soil, but it has been only recently as a result of the present Alberta government's postwar economic sur-

veys, that the great majority of Albertans have become aware of the industrial giant that has for so many centuries lain sleeping.

That other people, especially the oil companies, were aware of Alberta's staggering potential is shown by the interest and activity mentioned at the beginning of this story.

A few imaginative men, some with no geological training have been maintaining that somewhere between Montana on the south and

McMurray on the north, there is a vast oil field to make existing oil fields of the world fade into insignificance.

Dot a map of the province with its present producing wells, and a definite pattern will emerge. The southern fields at Del Bonita and Tabor form the base of the area. Turner Valley and Ham River extend northward along the lower-Canadian boundary. To the east and going northward, are to be found the famous Wainwright, Vermilion and Lloydminster. The huge circle is completed at the north by the mysterious legends of the Athabasca area.

Stone Entrances Come in Packages

"Packaged Stone Entrances" offered to homebuilders in United States, can be assembled by any competent bricklayer, eliminating need for skill of stone mason. Package consists of 35 units of stone, cut and numbered at the quarry for assembly into 12 different entrance patterns; available in Blue stone, Lannon stone, and Crab Orchard stone, and applicable to frame, stone, stone or brick construction.

Need No Waxing

Waxing is said to be unnecessary with new "Vigilant" plastic flooring, offered in United States in wide variety of marbled and plain colors. Advantages claimed are ease of laying and cleaning; long wear, resistance to deteriorating chemical action, impervious to water, and not slippery.

For Tender Steaks

"Steakmaker" substitutes tough steaks. Machine perforates tough steaks; "kicks" together two or more pieces of meat into a single steak. Unit demonstrated in San Francisco at National Association of Retail Grocers, is intended for butcher shops and hotels; claims to boost profits.

Large Plant Now Opened By Magid Co.

The new Magid Upholstering Ltd. Building at 10584 105 street, a solid brick and concrete structure costing close to \$40,000 is a clean, bright symbol of Edmonton's emergence as an industrial centre of importance.

Occupying floor space of 50 by 145 feet the new building was designed and constructed to meet the needs of a city growing at such a pace that it threatens to burst at the seams.

MANAGER and owner, Micker Magid now has ample space and facilities for the manufacture of living room furniture and is serving notice that a long-standing eastern-Canada monopoly on the furniture manufacturing business is coming to an end. This new plant is equipped to handle a large volume of orders for the best kinds of modern living room furniture. Custom built to suit particular tastes is what the Magid firm will be specializing in. THEN OF COURSE the firm will continue with its reconditioning upholstery work. This is a service for which there is a steadily-increasing demand in Edmonton and north-western Alberta in recent years, officials of the Magid firm state. Restaurant upholstery is another feature of the Magid Company.

The location of the new modern plant in a section of Edmonton that is tending more and more towards industrialization. Property values are rising as the desirability of this section becomes more thoroughly appreciated, by those seeking sites in the growing metropolis of the new northland empire.

Cans with new plastic material invisibly applied in the side seam, instead of solder, are said to have more "eye-appeal" because they can be decorated with lithography completely around outer wall surface.

Upholstery Firm in Fine New Building



Magid Upholstering Ltd. is now equipped to step up production of new living room furniture and general furniture refurbishing at the splendid new fireproof block shown above. The new plant is located at 10584 105 street. Restaurant upholstery and custom built living room furniture are specialties of the Magid Company.

—Photo by Micker

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Lumbering is one of Alberta's great industries, although this province is grouped with the prairie provinces. In the picture above, some of the millions of board feet of lumber, taken from the forests of the

Minister Explains

Education Standards Improve in Alberta

By Hon. R. Earl Ansley
Minister of Education

The establishment of rural school administration under the jurisdiction of some 50 divisional boards, together with the substantial increases in equalization grants have gone a long way in placing more equitable educational opportunities at the disposal of boys and girls in outlying areas. About one-third of the school divisions, those requiring greater financial assistance, are now receiving from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their cost of operation in school grants. It may be noted that some of these more heavily assisted areas have been enabled to launch some very worthwhile projects.

TOWN AND VILLAGE school districts are continuing to enter their respective school divisions by voluntary agreement to a point where the number has well exceeded the half-way mark. Through the

foot-hills, awaits shipment to distributors. The scene is at the Atlas Lumber Co. mills at Rocky Mountain House, west of Red Deer. During the post-war lumber shortage Alberta mills have hummed.

use of school vans, the divisional boards have made considerable progress in providing graded school education at these urban centres for pupils from adjacent rural districts. There are quite a few instances of the establishment of graded schools, from four to six rooms, at rural locations to serve pupils of the surrounding districts. While a fair amount of centralization has been accomplished at scattered points throughout the province, the one-room rural school has practically disappeared in certain southern divisions.

EVEN THOUGH the acute teacher shortage has hastened much of this centralization of elementary and intermediate school facilities, it is definitely a sound procedure from a purely educational point of view. The amount of teaching time available for each lesson averages but a few minutes in a one-room school with grades from I to IX, whereas the teaching time is practically doubled in a two-room school and correspondingly trebled in a three-room school.

A four-room school really permits a most valuable division of the grades and assures a classroom of intermediate pupils only, grades VII to IX, which can readily fit into a timetable for the provision of such desirable subjects as general shop and home economics. The required specialized instruction, in these instances, is usually supplied by means of travelling instructors. Through an exchange of teachers from classroom to classroom in a graded school the teachers have a better opportunity to confine their work to the subjects in which they are qualified.

Thus, as improved roads and other factors permit, we hope to see further elimination of the one-room rural school with the consequent betterment of the standard of instruction and a wider choice of optional subjects for our rural boys and girls.

Likewise, there have been some

far-reaching changes effected in the organization of high school facilities. Senior rooms in rural point and small urban centres, either wholly or partly devoted to high school instruction, are rapidly disappearing. Even the city high school systems are undergoing important alterations.

It has become quite obvious that the small high school is badly outdated. The inability of these small schools to compete with the improved standards of the larger high schools has necessitated limitations on the number of high school credits they may attempt in a school term with

the result they are obliged to take four years in obtaining high school standing. In a two-room high school the average student may earn a high school diploma in three years but the program is largely confined to a straight academic or university entrance course.

SURVEYS REVEAL that a very small percentage of our school population chooses to enter university. Consequently, the needs of the majority have been receiving greater study in recent years. Our high school curriculum now offers a range of optional and non-optional subjects with a total value of over 350 credits.

A student who has attained standing in English, social studies, and health and physical education along with optional subjects which make a total of 100 or more credits receives a high school diploma. However, if only the larger high school which can offer any number of these optional subjects. For that reason the school authorities have been making every effort towards the centralization of high school facilities. This is done by the daily transportation of pupils and the provision of dormitory facilities for those from a greater distance.

Some city high schools have established desirable shop courses, such as electricity, motor mechanics, metal work and wood work. Adjacent school divisions are making provision to have some of their students accommodated at these schools, while others are making plans for the construction of a centrally located high school, at least semi-compulsory, of their own.

DURING THE LAST year or so special attention has been given to the particular needs of farm boys and girls. A very practical course has been devised for those interested in agriculture, consisting of three divisions, animal hus-

Tells Program



Hon. R. Earl Ansley, provincial minister of education, has a program of school consolidation and decentralization.

bandry, plant husbandry, and farm and home mechanics. The Cardston High School, now under the jurisdiction of the St. Mary's River School Division, last school term conducted a most successful experiment by offering the animal husbandry course. Both boys and girls enrolled under the instruction of a practical agriculturist who also possesses high academic qualifications.

Teachers in the district with typical herds of livestock and local organizations rendered splendid cooperation. The students carried out practical projects under proper supervision, on their home farms.

Commencing this fall, four school divisions adjacent to the City of Red Deer are co-operating with

the school board of that city in the establishment of a composite high school by utilizing the buildings on a military camp available for the purpose. The large number of high school students being accommodated will enable the offering of a number of shop courses and, if it is expected, the full program in agriculture. Other divisions have taken, or are taking steps towards the inauguration of something similar though on a smaller scale.

IT WILL BE NOTED from the above that some of these desirable changes are far from being fully accomplished, but indicate that considerable progress is being made. Their completion depends upon financial and other factors which are beyond the jurisdiction of the department of education and the local school authorities.

Time and space permits any comment on this occasion upon additional important aspects in the field of education also under consideration.



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Growing Farm Centre

Livestock Market Brisk in Edmonton

By J. V. O'Neill

While discovery of the new Edmonton oilfields has placed yet another star in the firmament of Canada's resource-rich Alberta there will be no denying the prominent place this province holds in its almost unique position as a producer of vast agricultural wealth.

Not only is this true because in 1944 this province exceeded from a low rung on the hog production ladder to top all other provinces in supplying the wartime overseas market, but in a greater or lesser degree it is also true of such vital foods as beef, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Some idea of the greatness of Alberta's agricultural production volume and its potential production volume may be gained from the following figures which represent livestock marketing through Edmonton's commission firms from June, 1944, to May, 1945:

Cattle, 110,577; calves, 20,471; sheep, 34,560; hogs, 90,821. This is a grand total of 265,429 food and by-products-bearing animals which have passed into the food-supply picture from Alberta's capital alone.

THIS TOTAL is multiplied many times when butchering for the whole of the province is taken into consideration.

It might be of passing interest to mention that nearly half of the above volume of marketing was done co-operatively, and that the co-operative movement in livestock as well as in other branches of agriculture has made impressive strides in growth during the last few years and reports on membership indicate that this growth is continuing.

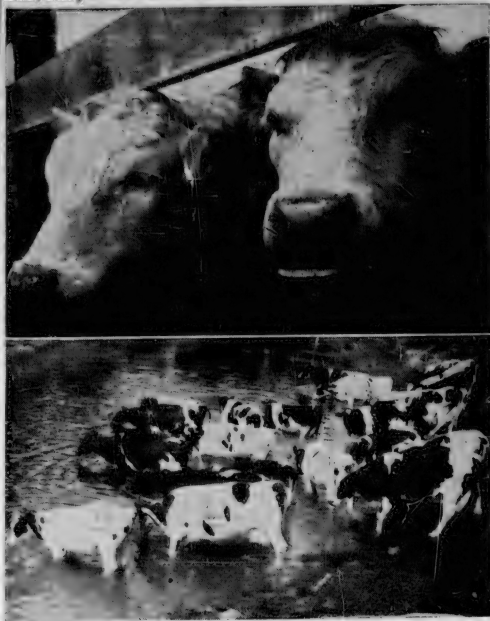
While wheat and other central grains make up the giant of agricultural production in the three western prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the latter produces oil, coal, natural gas, gold, millable timber, and sugar, besides dairy products and a good proportion of Canada's top-grade wheat, among numerous other known and potential resources.

Vastly with everything else in conservation by observers from other lands, Alberta must stand out as a province of great agricultural riches, one of the greatest areas of richly productive land subjected by irrigation and practically independent of weather for its production.

WITHIN THE NEXT few years hundreds of thousands of new acres will be fed by irrigation from the new St. Mary's river irrigation project in south-eastern Alberta near Lethbridge.

Because of this independence to weather most of the irrigated sections of Alberta have been planned to raise wheat, there are in a sympathetic band of good earth and prosper annually due to the regularity of moisture through irrigation. Presence of this phase of agriculture has as-

Beef, Dairy Herds Thrive in Alberta



Most grazing lands have placed Alberta to the fore in cultivating and maintaining her agriculture in good balance. Purchased beef "critters" peer rather meaningfully through the bars of a pen at the Edmonton stockyards in the picture at the top. Below a contented herd of dairy cattle water at a stream in the St. Albert district, nine miles northwest of Edmonton. —Alta. Govt. Photo.

Another phase of Alberta's agricultural uniqueness is seen in the clearing, breaking, cultivating and seeding of large tracts of land for early production and early settlement of our western in the Vanham district of northern Alberta.

PRICE FOR FARM produce is a number one factor in the volume of production to the Alberta farmer, and while there has been a general slump in land raising since the peak year of 1944, the announced bounty to \$20 per acre for Willshire side effective next Sept. 1 is expected to result in many farmers returning to the field for a profitable yield in an assured market which appears to be assured for a long time despite progressive

European recovery and foreign competition.

While cost of living has risen precipitantly for the farmer as well as the white-collar and industrial worker, the farm income, critical for 1945 is not appreciably lower than in former years.

Leading in the production of so many vital resources, it is not surprising that the rest of Canada and much of the United States have their eyes fixed on Alberta's agricultural riches.

THE LATTER has something of a reappraisal and working agreement with the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section) both of whom were prominent in the 1944 farm produce withholding policy executed for one month in September to impress their demands for a fact-finding board on parity prices.

Whether this action was justified (it cannot be denied that practically the whole of Canada became farmer-conscious for perhaps the first time in history).

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Fishing Paradise In Jasper Park

One of the most delightful recreations in Jasper Park is sport fishing. A dozen fine fishing lakes lie within three miles of the town of Jasper. Rainbow, cutthroat, brown, and lake trout are within easy reach of the angler. Rapidly proving a major attraction for tourists in one of the largest fish hatcheries in Canada where as many as 200,000 "fingerling" trout may be seen in the long hatching and feeding troughs in the main building. The importance of this hatchery in re-stocking the lakes and streams in the Jasper area is now widely recognized.

Lying in a superb setting on the west shore of Lac Beauvert is the famous Jasper golf course, one of the most picturesque in America; if not in the world. A backdrop of mountains and lakes flanks every

green and fairway. Each hole has been so modelled that it contains an outstanding feature of some other world-famous golf course, and many of the holes have been named after the mountain which each faces.

For some years Jasper National Park has been one of the principal outfitting points in the Canadian Rockies for trail-riding expeditions. In recent years have become very popular. Hundreds of miles of well-trail trails lead to dazzling glaciers, through great valleys bright with flowers and glistering brooks, past rushing torrents into great dark forests, and around lake lakes reflecting white clouds and deep blue skies.

'Some' Toothbrush

New toothbrush made in United States works like a fountain pen. Liquid dentifrice is stored in built-in handle, feeds automatically into the bristles.

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of waterfalls; while others cross the high passes at 9,000 feet.

Year by year, mountain climbing is becoming more popular in the Canadian Rockies where there are still several unclimbed peaks. Summer skiing, too, is enjoyed on the high slopes of Mount Athabasca in Columbia Icefield. Fishing is at its best in the Maligne Lake and Athabasca Lake areas, only a short distance from Jasper.

Rubber-base high gloss enamel can be safely applied on cold and damp surfaces; will dry in one hour; can take repeated washings with steam pressurized hot water.

Highway Extends Old Trail of Sky

The completion of Columbia Icefield Highway has not only opened up that vast area for motorists but has made possible the extension of the old Skyline Trail into a secondary trail riding trip that for scenery, thrills and sheer beauty has to equal on this continent.

The trail begins eight miles from Athabasca Glacier, and cuts through the wild, back country of the Rockies for 90 miles. Six days are spent in the saddle and there is a one-day stop at Maligne Lake. All along this route and others, most of them above a 6,000-foot altitude, permanent camps have been established at 15-mile intervals. Much of the trail lies above timberline, in wide alpine meadows where many varieties of flowers bloom in wild profusion. Other portions follow emerald streams or herald glorious views

of waterfalls; while others cross the high passes at 9,000 feet.

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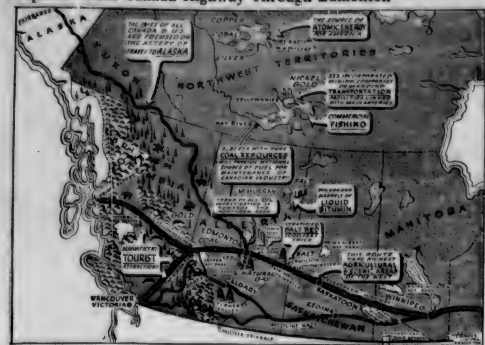
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Proposed Trans-Canada Highway Through Edmonton



Three national and three provincial parks would be on the route of a proposed Trans-Canada Highway system. Prince Rupert and Vancouver would both be terminals of the system that would serve Prince Albert, Elk Island and Jasper National Parks.

400,000 Engaged in Farming

Agriculture Mainstay of Alberta

By Hon. D. B. MacMillan
Minister of Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important industry in Alberta. More people are engaged in agriculture, excluding related industries, than in any other endeavour. According to the records, out of a total population of about 800,000, 500,000 are classified as rural, and of the latter number, nearly 400,000 are living on farms. Agriculture is also the most important industry from the

standpoint of value of production. The value of the products produced on the farm exceeds the income derived from any other single industry.

Although a large quantity of agricultural products leave the province in a raw state, a very large part of the production is processed or manufactured into edible foods and other commodities at home. Among the important industries that utilize the raw products from the farm are the following: milling, malting, canning, sugar beets, pack-

ing, drying, and so on. Expansion in some of these industries is possible within the economy of the province.

ALBERTA STANDS second among the provinces of Canada in the volume of production of grain crops, but in quality of products, her growers stand second to none. As records show, because this province has large areas of comparatively new land, it has been possible for her to produce seed grains of high quality, free from weed seeds and other impurities. Within the past five years the production of high quality seed has been expanded to include forage crop seed, of which Alberta produced in 1946, 15,500,000 pounds. This is not only in demand in other provinces of Canada, but is exported to the United Kingdom, and the United States as well. While the production of seed is an industry in itself, the handling and sale of this product is becoming of considerable consequence.

While the proportion of farm land irrigated in Alberta is relatively small (about 800,000 acres), the value of the crops produced under irrigation is comparatively much larger. Chief among these crops is sugar beets. Alberta sows about 30,000 acres of sugar beets annually, from which about 110,000,000 pounds of sugar is extracted. This industry is expanding and at least one new sugar factory is projected. Canning crops are also grown successfully under irrigation and a canning industry of no mean proportion has developed in Southern Alberta. By the use of water, a wide variety of special crops are likewise now being grown, and it is confidently expected that in the years to come this phase of agriculture will continue to grow in size and importance.

ALBERTA was a livestock country before it gave way to farming, but the province still maintains its reputation for the production of livestock and livestock products.

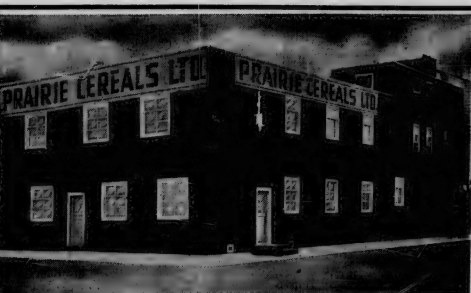
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- ... JAEGER BLANKETS
- ... ENGLISH PYJAMAS, SHIRTS & GLOVES
- ... LEISHMAN CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS & COATS

GREER'S LIMITED

10073-JASPER AVE. - PHONE 25495



Manufacturing CEREAL PRODUCTS

FOR NEARLY 12 YEARS

Our ever increasing business necessitated the building of our new factory, pictured above. From a very small beginning, nearly 12 years ago, our business has expanded and grown until today our Cereal Products are going to many homes in every West-Canadian province.

OUR PRODUCTS INCLUDE . . .
Wheat Flour, Cereal Flakes, and Cereal Products for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner. Prairie Wheat Flour, Prairie Wheat Flakes, Prairie Wheat Flakes, and Prairie Wheat Flakes.

PRAIRIE CEREALS LTD.

305 - 10th Ave.

EDMONTON

Agriculture Basic



Hon. D. B. MacMillan, minister of agriculture for Alberta, who is keenly interested in the progressive development of Alberta's basic industry.

not greater than any province of Canada. The diversity of the soil resources of this province, the varieties of climate which are to be found within its borders, and the assurance that production can

be secured during the periods of drought under conditions of irrigation, offer many advantages, both to those who may desire to engage in the production of agricultural products or to firms and organizations that may wish to process or manufacture these commodities.

The undernourished millions of the world need products of agriculture, and it is our desire to serve humanity in pre-paring its most important need, we cannot afford to side-step our responsibility.

New Typewriter
Skilled 'Linguist'

Typewriters which can handle any of 400 languages for which alphabet exists is marketed by New York firm. Alphabet of each language is supplied on a curved type-form of bakelite. The interchangeable font fits into aperture on the top of the machine. Key-board charts show typist which character of foreign alphabet is controlled by each key.

But for government stimulation (houses are getting harder to sell, and subdivisions there would be a slump in house building this year. Those of 1939).

COMMON CHIMNEY BUILDING TILE TAPESTRY RUGS

the famous
Acme BRICK

AVAILABLE NOW
BUILD WITH QUALITY
ACME BRICK

Made in Alberta by skilled craftsmen in the
British Columbia

ORDER THEM NOW THROUGH YOUR
BUILDING SUPPLIES DEALER
ON LUMBER YARD

If your dealer cannot supply you - get in
touch with the office of factory
Office Phone 2182 Plant Phone 911-381

Acme BRICK AND TILE CO.
EDMONTON ALBERTA

Princess Petroleum Limited

Pioneer operators in the Princess oil field where the company owns over 12,000 acres and substantial interest in three producing oil wells.

Company also has large holdings in other fields including Leduc, Camrose, Hardisty, Michichi-Hanna and Wintering Hills areas.

Head Office

304 TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS BUILDING

CALGARY — ALBERTA

The
LITTLE
Store
with the
BIG
Reputation

- DIAMONDS
- WATCHES
- SILVERWARE
- JEWELLERY

Expert
WATCH REPAIRS

J. RAE
JEWELLER

10128 JASPER AVE.

Phone 21607



A Portion of the McInnes Fishing Fleet on Great Slave Lake

Our Air Fleet Used for the Transport of Our Products

McINNES PRODUCTS CORPORATION Ltd.

Operating the Largest and Northernmost Fresh Water

Commercial Fisheries On the Continent

Producing

- CANADA'S CHOICEST FISH •
Whitefish - Trout - Pickerel - Walleyed Pike
Fresh, Frozen and Quick Frozen "Bird's Eye"
and Nor Alaska Brand Fillets

• SUPPLIERS TO THE
NATION OVER A THIRD
OF A CENTURY

806 McLeod Building

Edmonton, Alberta.

Fleet Headquarters and Shipping Plant: Waterways, Alberta



Tourists gaze in the Canadian Rockies. Mount Robson, just west of Jasper, is a favorite sight for thousands of tourists traveling to Vancouver. The photograph was taken from the summit of the mountain, looking south. Photo by Harry Howard, Jasper.

Fifty Edmontonians On TCA Payroll Here

Edmonton has more than a passing interest in Trans-Canada Air Lines since more than 50 of its sons and daughters, now scattered from Montreal to Vancouver, are busy building careers for themselves in the airline organization. It has contributed no less than 10 pilots to T.C.A., most of them ex-R.C.A.F. fliers. Two Edmonton men are top bracket employees in the company's maintenance group. Both are chief mechanics in charge of service bases.

Here is the list of Edmonton-born personnel, alphabetically: Mona D. Adamson, clerk-sten., Edmonton; John L. Arnett, first officer, Lethbridge; Brian, William E. first officer, Toronto; Susan J. Butler, tele. plst., Edmonton; John K. Campbell, junior mechanic, Edmonton; Margaret L. Campbell, tele. plst., Edmonton; Isabel B. Garwell, stewardess, Toronto; Robert W. Cuthill, chief mechanic, Lethbridge; William Deacon, flight control officer, Lethbridge; Fred D. Dornier, radio operator, Edmonton; Wilfred J. Doyle, clerk, Vancouver; Douglas H. Stewart, reservation agent, Edmonton; James A. Flett, first officer, Lethbridge.

Charles B. Popal, captain, Winnipeg; Hazel E. Fowler, telephone operator, Edmonton; Lucy O. Gas-

ton, John C. McDougall, crew chief, Montreal; Jeremiah P. McHale, space control agent, Edmonton; William K. McDonald, mechanic, Winnipeg; Frank Mackin, mechanic, Edmonton; Theresa H. Mulligan, stewardess, Edmonton; Lloyd E. Murray, radio operator, Windsor; Minnie M. Nichols, radio operator, Edmonton.

John P. O'Brien, mechanic, Edmonton; Arthur W. Osman, traffic representative, Chicago; Bruce B. Parrish, chauffeur, Toronto; Ian C. Rennie, radio operator, Montreal; Robert A. Rennie, first officer, Toronto; William C. C. Seddon, check pilot, Lethbridge; Alan P. Stewart, chief mechanic, Dorval; Stanley D. Stewart, passenger agent in charge, Edmonton; Gordon W. Thomas, chief mechanic, Edmonton; Allan J. Watts, captain, Winnipeg; Edgar E. Wolfe, technician, Dorval.



J. M. Jackman, traffic manager for Trans-Canada Air Lines in Edmonton, who is a busy man following opening up of new services connecting this city with Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Toronto.

Fire, Big Enemy Alberta Timber

Forest fires have been a serious cause of timber losses since time immemorial. In Alberta, they have been the result of human carelessness over a decade. Thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed, and the timber that has been manufactured and sold

at an enormous loss to the province. Every year, it is estimated that the damage done by forest fires in Alberta is about \$100,000,000. This is a staggering sum, and it is a loss that can be avoided if only the proper precautions are taken.

One of the most important steps in forest fire prevention is the use of firebreaks. These are narrow strips of land that are cleared of all vegetation, and they act as a barrier to the spread of fire. They are usually made by hand, and they can be made in a variety of ways.

Another important step is the use of fire-fighting equipment. This includes things like fire engines, fire trucks, and fire-fighting planes. These are used to fight fires as soon as they are discovered, and they can be very effective in saving the forest. It is important to have this equipment available at all times.



D. R. FRASER Company Limited

• LUMBER DEALERS •

MANUFACTURERS OF SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Supplying Edmonton & Northern Alberta with quality building supplies for over SIXTY years...

10149 - 97 STREET — PHONE 21630



A Section of Excelsior Refineries at Lloydminster

Refining and Marketing Lloydminster Crude Oil Products

Capacity — 1,000 Barrels Daily

PRODUCTS

- TRACTOR DISTILLATE
- DIESEL FUEL
- FUEL OIL
- ASPHALT

SPECIALIZING IN

HIGH GRADE ASPHALT PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE ROOFING TRADE... FEATURING ASPHALT PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED TO INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS

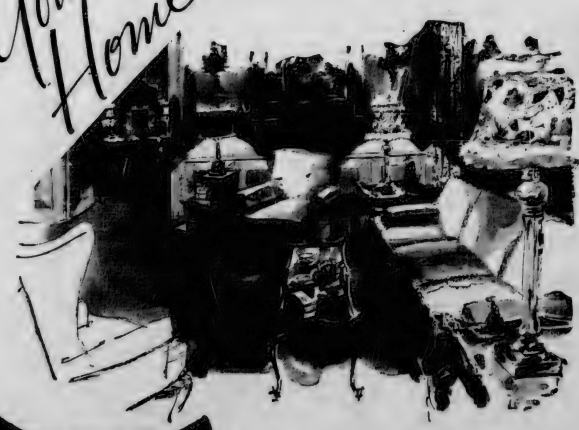
An independent, progressive Western Refinery—serving the Farm and Industrial Requirements of Western Canada.

EXCELSIOR REFINERIES

LLOYDMINSTER LIMITED ALBERTA

Glorify Your Home

"This is the home of quality!"



Edmonton homes are among the finest in Canada... in this respect, you feel that no small credit is due to Henry Graham & Reid... for over 40 years we have maintained a policy of selling only the finest home furnishings. Glorify your home... make it a beautiful place in which to live, enjoy and cherish!



Remember... quality is never expensive

Survey Reveals Tremendous Popularity of CJCA in Alberta Homes

CJCA Has Grown Up With Agriculture And Industrial Expansion

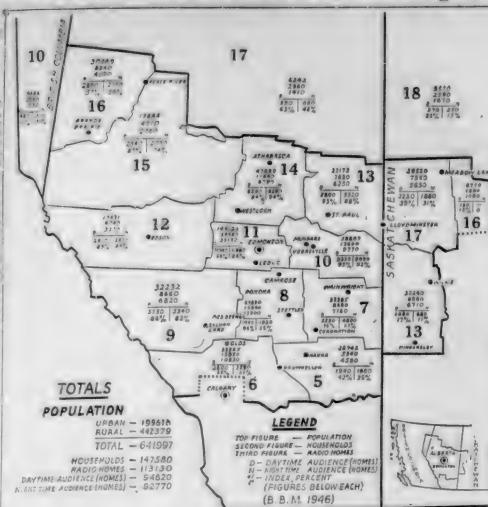
The tremendous popularity of CJCA in a major portion of Alberta from urban and rural is clearly indicated on the 1951 (bureau of census) map shown here. Based on population figures estimated for 1946 by the 1951 census, the map shows that the station's service area is the most densely populated in the province. It is the only station in the province to have a service area that covers the entire province.

CJCA's home base penetrates regularly and consistently into distant areas, radiating over an area that today is the envy of industrialists from all corners of the globe. CJCA has grown up with the agricultural and industrial expansion of the province. Now, the station's service area is the most densely populated in the province. It is the only station in the province to have a service area that covers the entire province.

The area served and serviced by CJCA has tremendous potentialities. The people within that area consistently prefer CJCA, and have for years turned their data regularly to 930.

The map shown above tells the complete story for each Electoral Division. As an example, let's take Electoral Division 10. It indicates that the population of this area is 58,000 persons living in 12,000 households. There are 9,770 licensed radio homes and of these homes 5,300 or 54 per cent tune in to CJCA during the daytime and night or 825-1000 regularly during the morning.

The overall figures indicate that CJCA's listening area is populated by 641,997 persons (estimated of 1946). The cities and towns in this area have an aggregate population of 1,048,000 and the total population is 42,770. The total number of households is 1,048,000 and among these there are 120,000 radio homes. It is a significant fact that listeners in 94 per cent of the homes tune in to CJCA regularly. In the nighttime there is listening to CJCA from 92,000 radio homes. Once again, it is important to point out that the area just described is regarded as CJCA's consistent penetration area. It is regular practice to hear from listeners resident well beyond these points. Letters from as far north and west as Hinton, Grande Prairie and Karlo B.C. from as far south as Magrath, and from as far east and south as Moose Jaw are regular. These, of course, are returns from listeners on CJCA's standard wave length.



Rural Programs Very Popular

CJCA's policy of stressing programs that have a direct appeal to rural audiences is paying off tremendously in increased listener interest and in broadcasting more and more programs sponsored by business outside of Edmonton. In view of the fact that rural listeners to CJCA outnumber urban fans by a margin of 2 to 1, it is not surprising that the effectiveness of CJCA's advertising is so high.

At least three seasons ago when several top-rated programs were scheduled to CJCA to publicize the annual two-day Stamp-out-the-Beetle campaign, participating programs in the month prior to stampede time. Two seasons ago several more programs joined the original. Last season the list increased to 20 programs, and this year the total exceeded 40. Year after year, as the number of programs increases, so do the listener returns.

These Never Fade

because the human urge to seek thrills, excitement, mystery adventures, never fades.

- **GREEN HORNET**
Presented by Army & Navy Stores
5:30 p.m. Mondays
- **BIG TOWN**
Presented by Ironized
9:30 p.m. Tuesdays
Delayed from CBS.
- **THE HAUNTING HOUR**
7:30 p.m. Wednesdays
Presented by Lingman.

Thousands look forward to these half-hours regularly

CJCA FIRST IN POPULARITY PROGRAMS—PROMOTION

CJCA FIRST IN POPULARITY PROGRAMS—PROMOTION

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FUN for the family

- **SWIFT'S BREAKFAST CLUB**
With Ben Swartz
11:15 a.m. Mon. to Fri.
Presented by Swartz and American.
- **LUCKY LISTENIN'**
12:30 p.m. Mondays
Presented by Swartz and American.
- **THE HAPPY GARDEN**
Presented by Swartz and American.
- **SHARE THE WEALTH**
Presented by Swartz and American.
- **HAMLEY'S HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY**
Presented by Swartz and American.

ATTENTION! SPORT FANS

PRESENTING THE LEADING NATIONAL AND LOCAL SPORTS PERSONALITIES

BURGESS BATTERIES SPORTSCYCLE

With Steve Burgess
12:45 p.m. Mondays to Fridays
Alberta's Best Sports to Sports Broadcast.

THROUGH THE SPORTS GLASS
(Miller Motors Ltd.)
6:30 p.m. Tuesdays

A PUBLIC SERVICE...

For Devotional, Inspirational Listening

Another example of CJCA's program policy of providing more than just entertainment

890 on your dial

Christian Faith Broadcast
(A CJCA Community Service Feature)

Weekly Church Service
11:00 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Sundays

Bible Devotion
4:15 p.m. Monday to Friday
(A CJCA Community Service Feature)

THE RIGHT PICK-ME-UPS AT THE RIGHT TIMES

THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND WEEK

6:15 a.m.	Mon. to Sat.	Morning Melodies
7:15 a.m.	Mon. to Fri.	Musical Clock
7:30 a.m.	Sat.	Medical Minute
7:45 a.m.	Mon. Wed. Fri.	Range Rhythm
7:45 a.m.	Tues. Thurs.	Knockin' on Your Door
7:45 a.m.	Sat.	Doctors' Horrors
		Line 'n' Shine
		(Over Brother's)
		Music for Marching
8:15 a.m.	Mon. to Fri.	Top of the Morning
8:15 a.m.	Sat.	Reflections in Melody
8:30 a.m.	Mon. to Sat.	South Side Show
8:30 a.m.	Mon. to Sat.	Carefree Cavaliers
8:15 p.m.	Mon. to Fri.	JACK SMITH SHOW
		(12 & 13)
		Direct from New York
9:30 p.m.	Sunday	Songs of Good Cheer
		(Pioneer Mfg. Co.)
9:30 p.m.	Mondays	NABOB HARMONY HOUSE

CJCA

Restful Meditation

JUST RAMBLIN'
(Over Brother's)

CORINNE JORDAN
(Pauline Chambers)
8:00 a.m. Sundays

JUST THE TWO OF US
(Higgins Movers Ltd.)
10:30 p.m. Sunday
Commencing Sept. 1

SMILIN' DE MCKONNELL
4:30 p.m. Wed. Fri.
12:30 Sunday

SOUTHLAND SINGING
(Higgins Movers Ltd.)
12:30 Sunday

FOSTER HEWITT'S Imperial Oil Hockey Broadcasts
7:05 p.m. Saturdays
Commencing in October

WES MCKNIGHT IN HOCKEY INTERVIEW
(St. Lawrence Starch)
5:45 p.m. Saturdays
(Commencing in October)

Northern Alberta's Listening Habits

Overwhelmingly for **CJCA** 930 on your dial

CJCA

FIRST "WITH THE NEWS"

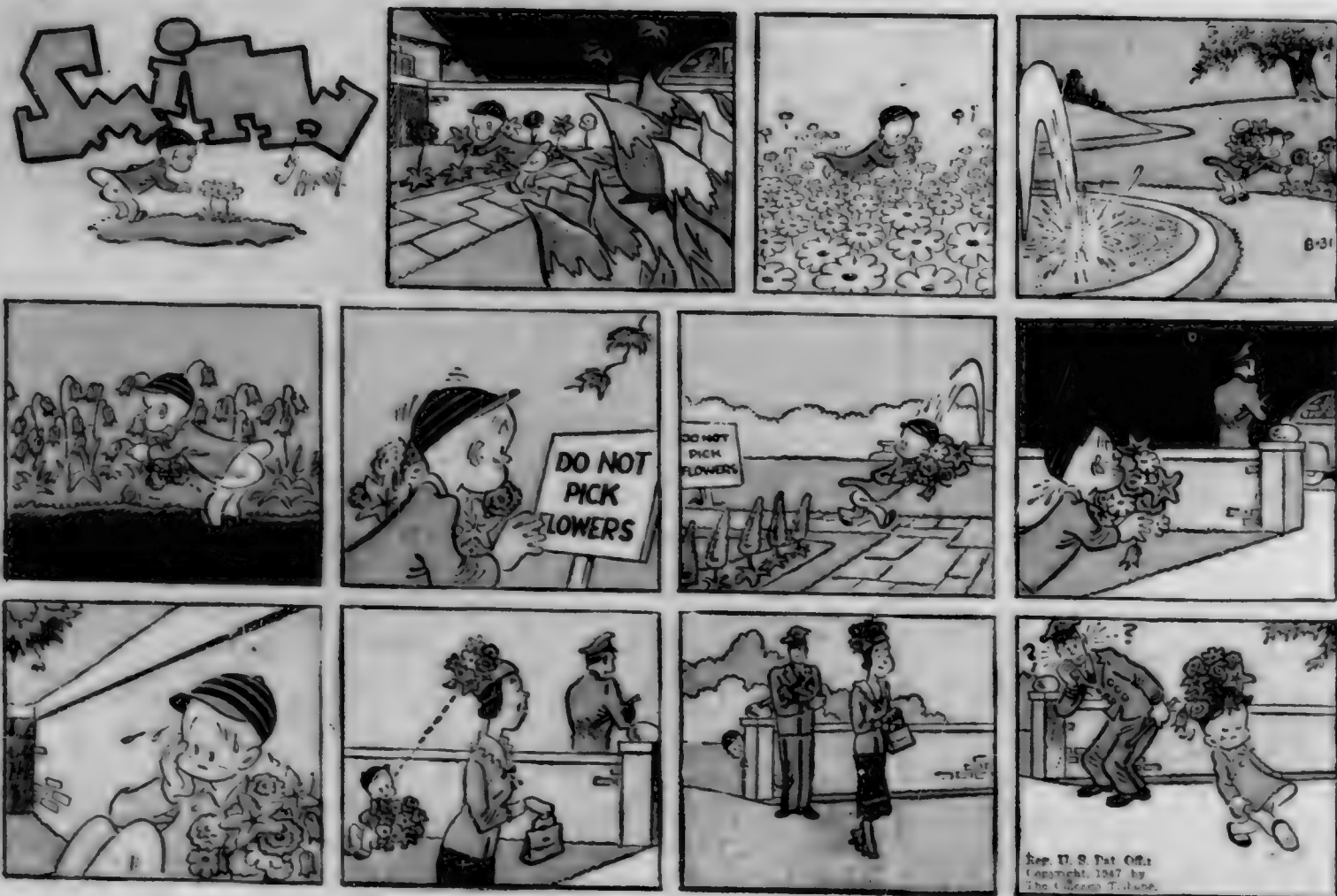
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Little Orphan Annie — A Daily Bulletin Feature



Every Day in The Bulletin — Gasoline Alley

Laugh With Moon Mullins Every Week-Day



SMITTY and The Boss — Daily In The Bulletin

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

MAJOR HOOPLE



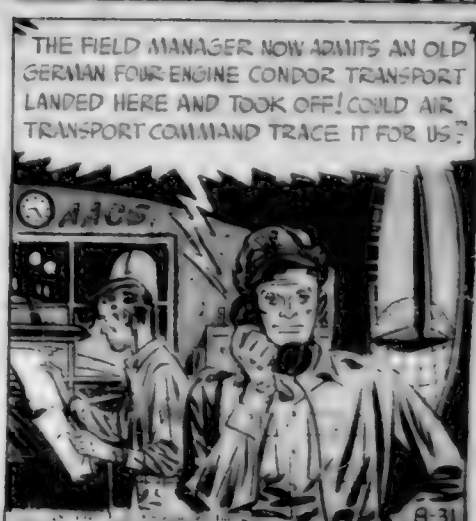
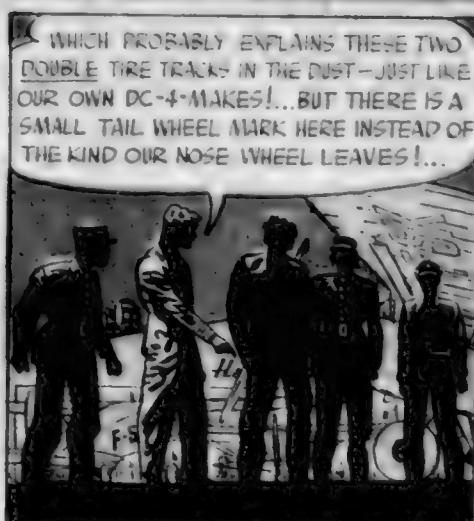
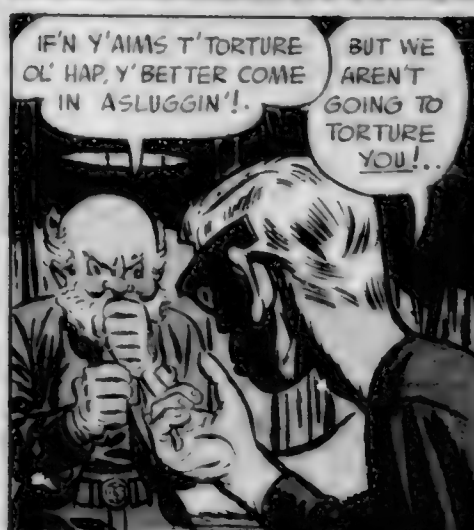
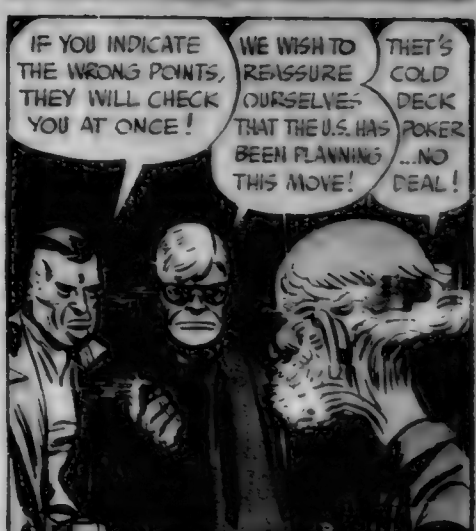
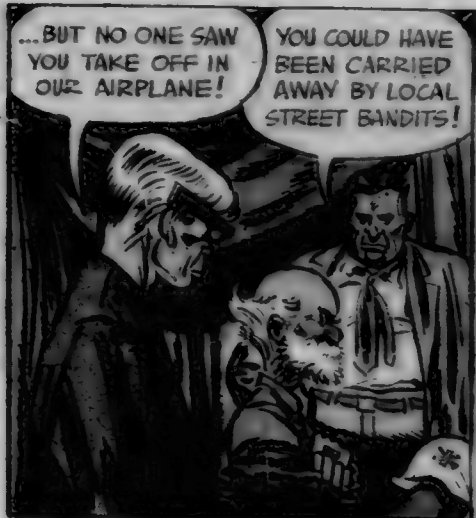
OUT OUR WAY

The Willets

By Williams



"STEVE CANYON" — Daily In The Bulletin



Full Page Of World's Finest Comics Every Day

Alberta's Most Complete Newspaper—The Bulletin



AN UNLUCKY DAY

It certainly looked like a nice day. The sun came up bright and cheerful and it was warm, but not too warm. All the Teenie Weenies were in good health and there was nothing to show what a really bad day it was going to be until the Old Soldier, who always gets up first in the morning, lit the fire in the kitchen stove. In a jiffy the tiny room was filled with smoke. It was soon discovered that the chimney had been stuffed up with grass and a pair of Teenie Weenie overalls. Mouse tracks on the roof showed that the vindictive Ginky had been up to his old tricks. It took a long time to clean out the chimney and breakfast was more than an hour and a half late.

A late breakfast always makes the Teenie Weenies cross and maybe that's why a late breakfast is always followed by an unlucky day. Anyhow, that's what happened. Right after breakfast the Lady of Fashion broke one of her favorite fish bone knitting needles and when the Cock put three grains of corn on to boil he found there was no stove wood. Several of the men had to stop their work curing frog hams to saw an old ruler and split it into firewood.

While the Cowboy was splitting wood, the Teenie Weenie ax slipped and cut his foot. While he was having his foot dressed, the Sailor and the Chinaman came along with a thimble of water they were carrying from the creek. They set the thimble down to talk about the Cowboy's accident when one of the Teenie Weenie babies who had been playing near by climbed up and fell head first into the thimble.

He certainly would have drowned if the Sailor hadn't pulled him out in time. The Sailor held the infant by the heels and shook three or four drops of water out of him and after the baby had been rubbed a bit he was quite himself again.

Shortly after this distressing incident the Dunce, who had made a pair of climbing irons out of a couple of pins, fell out of the rosebush he was trying to climb and badly sprained one of his knees. Before the Doctor had finished attending the Dunce,

the Old Soldier received a bad burn at the Teenie Weenie forge while he was heating a piece of damming needle to be hammered into a Teenie Weenie bread knife. The workshop was set afire, too, and while running to put out the blaze the Turk fell down and broke the glass tube of the medicine dropper the Teenie Weenies use for a fire extinguisher. So the fire had to be put out by a bucket brigade.

All this really happened and you can lay it to the late breakfast or not, just as you like.

THE TEENIE WEEENIES

BY Wm. DONAHAY



Follow the Adventures of DICK TRACY Daily



**A FULL PAGE OF
COMICS DAILY**

MORE THAN ANY NEWSPAPER IN ALBERTA

**3 UNSURPASSED
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Ripley

Believe It or Not!

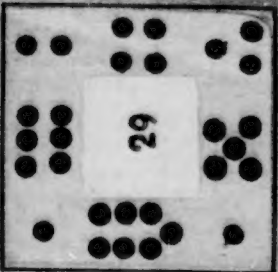
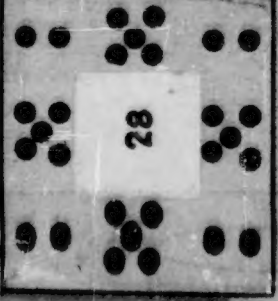
Registered U. S. Patent Office



GREEN FACED WOMAN

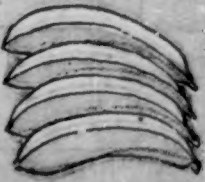
of BA-JA (Lower) California
THE MARRIED WOMEN OF THE SERI TRIBE
PAINT THEIR FACES GREEN

BUTTON! BUTTON! HAVE YOU GOT A BUTTON?



28 BUTTONS—9 IN A ROW
CAN YOU ADD ANOTHER BUTTON AND STILL HAVE 9 IN A ROW?
(Solution Next Sunday)

HOW MANY MORE TIMES CAN
THIS HAPPEN?
WATCH!



4 BANANAS IN ONE!
Found by FRED MULLEN,
Detroit, Mich.



**RED PEPPER WITH A
GREEN PEPPER IN IT!**
ETHEL GEREN,
Flint, Mich.



RABBIT GROWLS AND FIGHTS CATS
Owned by JACKIE DETJEN, Emden, Ill.

THE "FLAG"

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PHYSICAL FEATS!

Performed by
LYNWOOD GARZA
AGE 3 1/2

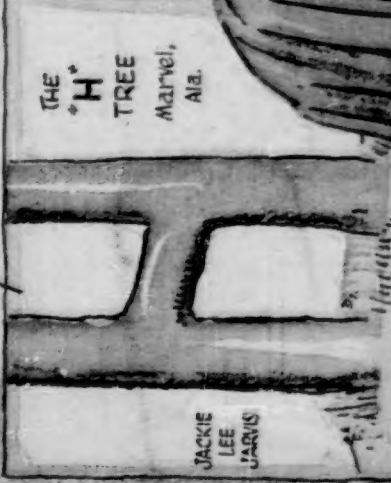


Los Angeles, Calif.

THE **SMITH** TRIAL

Garza County, Texas
State of Texas *VS. J.W. Smith*
DIST. ATTORNEY..... TRUETT **SMITH**
CO. ATTORNEY..... H.G. **SMITH**
DIST. CLERK..... RAY **SMITH**
PROCESS SERVER... J.S. **SMITH**
SHERIFF..... CARL **SMITH**
WITNESS..... J.J. **SMITH**
WITNESS..... J.W. **SMITH**
WITNESS..... COY. **SMITH**
— ALL UNRELATED!

WHICH LINE
IS THE LONGER
?



THE
"H"
TREE
MAYNOL,
ALA.

JACKIE
LEE
JARVIS

**CLAR ALEXIS
MICHALOWITZ**
1628-1676

THE RELIGIOUS MONARCH™



STRUCK HIS HEAD ON THE STONE FLOOR 1500 TIMES A DAY FOR 30 YEARS

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Daily
Comics
and
Cartoons

Alberta's First Newspaper—Edmonton, Alberta, Saturday, August 30, 1947

ALBERTA'S GREATEST COMIC SECTION

Big
Colored
Comics
Weekly

